THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Port Almanac—July 27.

Sun Rises	5.03 A M
Sun Sets	7.09 P M
Day's Length	14 h 08 m
High Water at Southport	11.16 P M
High Water at Wilmington	2.03 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N C., July 27.

Meteorological data for yesterday: Temperature: 8 a. m., 68°; 8 p. m., 76°; maximum, 83°; minimum, 68°; mean 78°. Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month up to date 3.74 inches.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

Heavy rainfall was reported yesterday in Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, Texas. There was very little rain in North Carolina; light showers at Wilmington and Goldsboro only.

OUTLINES

An order abolishing the seed division of the Agricultural Department, to take effect October 1st, was issued to-day. —— The residence of John Hicks, at Big Stone Gap, Tenn., was burned; four of his children perished in the flames and his wife and another child was seriously injured. —— Bradstreet reports a more satisfactory condition of trade at many points, with prospects for a greatly improved Fall trade; the volume of business in some Southern cities larger than it was last year. —— Riotous Poles cause a disturbance at the reopening of a Catholic Church at Buffalo, N. Y. —— A former State official of Florida has brought suit against the Jacksonville *Times-Union* for libel. —— The Southern and the Seaboard Railroads are competing for the lease of the State road; conference of railroad officials at Charlotte. —— Crude petroleum has dropped fifteen cents per barrel, a large crop of new mills being the cause. —— All the settlers in Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, have been murdered by the Indians and their houses burned. —— Over sixty tailor shops in New York have been closed and a general strike is threatened. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1 per cent. and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton quiet; middling gulf 7¼ cents; middling uplands 7 cents; Southern flour dull and easy; common to fair extra $2.20@3.00, good to choice do $3.00@3 80; wheat dull and 1c lower; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 73⅝c, afloat 74⅞c; corn fairly active and easier; No. 2 at elevator 48 cents; afloat 49c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27½@28c; rosin dull and steady; strained, common to good $1 55@1 57½

It is proposed to add a property qualification clause to the new Constitution of Louisiana which will practically disfranchise the bulk of the negroes, and some whites. It prescribes that all voters must pay taxes on at least $200.

There must be too much marrying of young people in Michigan, or too much on the sly, as a law has been passed prohibiting the issuing of licenses when the lady is under 18 years of age, unless the written consent of parents be produced.

A bright idea has struck Gov. McConnell, of Idaho. He wants the Republicans in National convention to play mum on the financial question and simply pledge the Republican nominee for the Presidency to sign any bill that Congress may pass.

It is hard to understand why a man who could worry through life for 94 years should at last hang himself, as Allen Pettibone, of Granby, Conn., did the other day. But there are very few men who would like to live longer than that in Connecticut.

Some of the gold papers in the North are sorry that Horr put himself up to dispute with Harvey, as he isn't built for that work, and doesn't fully understand the business. But Mr. Horr, doubtless, expected to take in some cash from the sale of the book which will be published giving the debate.

The Armenians are not a very fast people although they are great on fasts. Sometimes they fast for a whole week at a time. When they are particularly anxious to marry off their girls they make the young fellows fast for four or five days and then give them a lunch of bread and salt. Then they dream about water and have to marry the girl who in the dream offers them a drink.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVI.—NO. 104. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,811

The impression prevails that the interest in the free coinage of silver exists only in the South and the West, but a daily ballot recorded by the New York *Mercury*, which is testing the feeling in the East, as it was tested in Chicago by the *Record*, shows up to last Saturday night 9,830 votes for free silver, to 519 against. Of the affirmative votes 2,500 come from the State of New York, to 129 of the negative.

A test was made a few days ago at Sandy Hook, N. Y., with a cannon, the invention of a Frenchman living in Syracuse, which surprised the gunners. The cannon is made out of alternate layers of steel and rawhide, wrapped with a couple coils of stout copper wire. It was subjected to the severest tests and stood them without showing any strain.

The Washington correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette*, quotes Gen. Hampton as saying that Mr. Cleveland will be nominated for a third term. Gen. Grant was a pretty strong man in his day, but his prestige and popularity couldn't get him a third nomination.

Rev. Mr. Hawthorne, of Atlanta, doesn't approve of women donning bloomers and riding a bicycle, man fashion. Does the Rev. gentleman expect a woman to put a side-saddle on her bicycle and scud along edgewise?

Tests are said to have proved that there are about five times as many microbes in butter, good butter, as there are in margarine, which shows that the microbe is not deficient in taste. It prefers good butter.

A Massachusetts milkman has been fined $100 for watering his milk. His defence that he was practicing to become a railroad operator by watering his stock was too thin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. P. TAYLOR, JR—Bicycles.
WORTH & WORTH—Bagging.
J. H. REHDER & Co—Special sale.
WM. P. CLYDE & Co—Change of pier.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICE—Bids for erection of school house.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast for to-day; Fair; light, variable winds.

— John Wanamaker is the most valuable man in the world. He carries insurance policies on his life to the amount of $2,000,000.

— Beginning August 3d, the Clyde Line steamers for Wilmington and Georgetown will sail Saturdays at 8 p. m. from pier 49, E. R., New York, instead of pier 29, E. R., as heretofore.

— Mayor Fishblate presided at the City Court yesterday. The case of Frank Jones, colored, charged with larceny, was called, but continued on account of absence of witnesses.

— Rev. W. C. Norman is expected to return from the District Conference at Southport to-day and to fill his pulpit at Grace M. E. church to-morrow at the usual hours for morning and night services.

— *News and Observer*: News was received last night that Marshal Carroll had appointed his son, Mr. J. Clifford Carroll, to the position of chief clerk, the salary of which is $1,500. The position of deputy marshal will be held by Mr. Watson, the present incumbent, at a salary of $1,200.

— Mr. and Mrs. John Frank arrived here last evening. As foretold in the STAR, Mr. Frank was married Thursday, at Alexandria, Va., to Miss Lillie Smith, a popular and accomplished young lady of that city. The STAR extends its warmest congratulations to the happy couple; and, to be Frank about it, thinks they have acted both "wisely and well."

— Mr. W. B. Jordan, travelling agent and correspondent of the STAR, is at Panacea Springs, where he may remain several weeks for the benefit of his health, which, we are glad to say, is improving. During Mr. Jordan's enforced absence from duty, bills for subscription will be sent direct from the STAR office and we earnestly request subscribers to give them prompt attention.

Little Harry Teboe.

It is not certain that Harry Teboe, the 8-year old son of Mrs. Dora Teboe, was drowned in the surf at Ocean View as reported, but he is missing and his family are very much concerned about him. It is said that the story about his crying for help is untrue; that after bathing in the surf with several children he went up the beach and told a colored boy that he was going to town. It was reported yesterday that he was on the train with the excursionists who left here yesterday morning. Mr. J. R. Turney came up to the city last night in search of the boy. He will be glad to receive any information concerning the little fellow.

The Naval Reserves.

The latest news from the Navy Department is that the double turreted Monitor Amphitrite will arrive here on August 4th or 5th to take the N. C. Naval Battalion on the 1895 cruise. The plans so far formulated are to carry the Reserves out for sea practice with heavy guns, leaving each day very early and returning late in the evening.

See the ad. of M. P. Taylor, Jr., in this morning's paper and visit his shop and see the many things he has to interest you.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. A. B. Nichols, of Nichols, S. C., is here on a visit.

— Mr. J. H. Newberry is visiting Mr. Frank Shepard in this city.

— Attorney General Frank B. Osborne, of Charlotte, is in the city.

— Mr. I. J. Sternberger left last night for Western North Carolina.

— Miss Grace Ahrens, of Charlotte, is visiting the Misses Strauss,

— Mr. French McQueen, of Clinton, arrived in the city last evening.

— Miss Blount, of Wilson, is visiting Miss Anna Mebane, on Greenville Sound.

— Mr. Rob't A. Curtis, who has been sick with malarial fever, was out yesterday.

— Mr. L. J. Taylor, Chief of the Newbern Fire Department, is here on business.

— Miss Ella Matthews and sister, of Fayetteville, are visiting Mrs. W. P. Elliott here.

— Miss Anna Sprunt, who has been visiting friends at Chapel Hill, returned yesterday.

— Messrs. I. H. Weill, Leo Froman and Joe Newman returned from New York yesterday.

— Miss Jimmie Croom, of Maxton, is said to be the most graceful bicyclist in the State.

— Mr. M. Braddy, wife and children, returned yesterday from a visit to relatives at Washington, N. C.

— Miss Alice Green and Miss Sue Hall returned last evening from attending Summer school at Chapel Hill.

— The STAR had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Mr. W. E. Clark, editor and proprietor of the Fayetteville *Telegram*.

—Capt. W. D. Stolnaker, the new Roadmaster of the Carolina Central, has taken charge and will have his headquarters at Maxton,

— Dr. Frank H. Russell has returned from a short visit to his father, Mr. Thos. B. Russell, in Robeson county. Mrs. Russell and Miss Katie Lilly, her sister, will remain there some time.

— Messrs. F. N. Lake, Florence; W. N. Ellsworth, Florence, J. W. Hasty, Marshneir; S. D. Wait, Raleigh; J. F. L. Armfield, N. C.; J. P. McNeill, Florence; J. Q. Bell, Rocky Point; W. B. Venters, Richmond; P. A. Wilcox, Florence; J. C. Paddison, Jacksonville; R. L. Williams, Fayetteville; W. H. Butters, Hub; Bruce Williams, Burgaw; W. L. Jubner, Leith Jordan, I. T. Jeter, Morganton, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

RECEIVER APPOINTED

For the Inter-State Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Iredell Meares has been appointed temporary receiver for the Inter-State Building and Loan Association in this city. This was reached by proceedings instituted by Mr. W. H. Strauss, plaintiff, for the stockholders of the said association, asking that a receiver be appointed to wind up the business, and that an equitable adjustment be made of the association's affairs. The case came up before Judge Graham in chambers at Fayetteville on Tuesday last, with the above result. The attorneys for the plaintiff were Messrs. D. A. Covington, C. R. Thomas and Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr.

This action by the plaintiff and stockholders was made on account of the decision of the Supreme Court that the plans and rules of the Association were illegal under the law passed by the last Legislature in regard to Loan Associations. Judge Graham will allow cause to be shown why a permanent receiver should not be appointed at Knoxville on August 6.

Back from Mount Airy.

The excursionists who went to Mount Airy returned yesterday evening, every one seemingly pleased with their trip, despite the discomforting rain. On their return they stopped for thirty minutes at the Guilford battle-ground. After leaving Fayetteville a meeting was held on the train at which resolutions complimentary to Mr. T. B. Clawson, the manager, Capt. Thos. C. James, agent of the railroad, and Messrs. Pemberton, Dodson and Campbell, the conductors, were adopted.

The committee on resolutions were Messrs. J. J. Baxter, Newbern, P. M. Bedlow, Roseboro; W. N. Ellsworth, Wallace; S. W. Sanders, Wilmington; G. W. Summerill, Armour; M. G. Tienken, Wilmington; J. D. Wallard, Fernandina, Fla.; A. A. Brown, Wilmington; L. J. Moore, New York; J. M. Perry, Pollocksville; R. H. Baxter, Stonewall; F. M. Bowden, Newbern; S. O. Middleton, Hallsville; "Big Ike," Newbern; Dr. W. B. Murphy, Tomahawk; Rev. F. T. Wooten, Point Caswell.

Fifth Ward Hook and Ladder Company.

At a special meeting of the Fifth Ward Hook and Ladder Company last night, it was unanimously resolved to invite Mayor S. H. Fishblate and Chief Martin Newman to attend the annual meeting of the State Firemen's Association and tournament at Newbern, as guests of the company. The secretary was directed to send the invitations at once. The company will carry their truck and horse and enter the contest to take place Thursday, the 8th of August. About twenty of the members will go, all in uniform.

Freshet in the Cape Fear.

The Bureau report from Fayetteville yesterday was that at 8 a. m. Thursday there was 5.7 feet water in the river, a rise of 0.8 of a foot since the last report. A later dispatch reported that at 8 a. m. yesterday there was 15.6 feet water in the river, and still rising.

Wrightsville Beach Bicycle Races.

The 3 o'clock train on the Seacoast Road yesterday afternoon was literally jammed with passengers anxious to see the bicycle races. There were many ladies in the crowd, and their presence greatly enhanced the pleasure of the occasion. The races were under the auspices of the L. A. W. and the Carolina Cycle Club.

The number of entries was small, owing to the fact that a rider must be a member of both these organizations to compete. On this account many of the best wheelmen were barred.

The races were as follows:

First race—One-quarter mile; Ocean View championship. Three prizes: First, gold medal; second, amp; third, trouser guard. Entries: C. H. Cooper, Ed. Heinsberger, Frank Huggins, Frank Turrentine. Won by Turrentine, Cooper second, Huggins third. Time, 36 seconds.

Second race—One-quarter mile. Boys under 15. Three prizes: First, standard cyclometer; second, lamp; third, bottle of oil. Entries: Alfred C. Jewett, Harry West, J. S. Brown, Platt Davis, J. H. Newbury. Won by Harry West; Brown second, Jewett third. Time, 40 seconds.

Third race—one-half mile; Seacoast Railroad championship. Three prizes; first, gold medal; second, silver hat mark; third, lamp. Entries: Ed. Heinsberger, C. H. Cooper, Frank Turrentine, F. L. Huggins. Won by Heinsberger; Cooper second, Huggins third. Time 1:08.

In this race Cooper and Turrentine collided and Turrentine received a fall.

Fourth race — Three-quarter mile. Three prizes: First, silver cup; second, toe clips; third, box of Portner's beer. Entries: C. H. Cooper, Ed. Heinsberger, Frank Turrentine, T. H. Wright, Geo. Honnet, Jr., George Phillips, John Billings, Frank Huggins, W. M. Rivenbark. Won by Frank Turrentine, Heinsberger second, Wright third. Time 1:57.

The fifth race, which was to be one mile distance, was postponed on account of the late hour.

The success of the races was due largely to the untiring energy of Mr. M. P. Taylor, Jr., who acted as starter.

Gen. Gordon's Famous Address.

Gen. John B. Gordon, ex-Governor of Georgia, and now Senator of the United States, is to deliver his famous address on "The Last Days of the Confederacy" in Wilmington. The board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday made arrangements to engage him, or rather decided to accept an offer that had been made to have him come here.

This is one of the greatest addresses on the war. It was first delivered in Brooklyn in the latter part of December, 1893, and created a profound sensation. It is historic, humorous, patriotic and highly entertaining, and has been repeated in hundreds of cities throughout the country, but only once probably, in this State—at Greensboro last year at the commencement of the State Normal School.

The directors also decided to make the address free to all who come in on the reduction of fees, and of course, to all old members who have paid $5 or more; and by the way, the membership went up another notch yesterday. The reduction seems to be very popular.

Blackfish Excursion—The Carrier Pigeons.

The excursionists to the Blackfish grounds yesterday had good sport. Capt. Williams, master of the *Marion*, took with him two pairs of carrier pigeons, the property of Mr. M. Guldbranson, of this city. One pair was released on the arrival of the steamer at the fishing grounds, with the following message:

BLACKFISH GROUNDS, July 26, '95.—Arrived on grounds at 9 a. m. Heavy roll on. Fleet, Dr. Nutt and Jackson sick. Fish biting well. Pigeons leave at 9.50.

The pigeons arrived at 11.38. Time, one hour and forty-eight minutes.

The second pair took flight on the departure of the boat for Wilmington, with this message:

"All the sick are better. Had good luck fishing; Dr. Nutt caught the largest fish on the boat. One large shark was caught by a small boy. The boat leaves for home and pigeons start at 2.30."

These pigeons arrived in Wilmington together at 3.50 p. m. Time, 1 hour and 20 minutes.

Audit and Finance.

The Board of Audit and Finance met in called session yesterday. The chairman stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of destroying coupons which had been redeemed and cancelled. Eight hundred and eighty-two coupons, amounting to $18,297.50, were then burned in the presence of the Board.

The chairman reported that he had signed two notes of $7,500 each dated July 27th, 1895, payable four months after date, at 6 per cent. interest, for money borrowed for current expenses of the city. One note to Murchison & Co., and the other to the Atlantic National Bank.

The Board reconsidered its action at a previous meeting in the matter of the lease of the Opera House, and on motion, the lease of the house to Mr. Schloss, with Mr. S. H. Fishblate security, was approved.

Bill for repairs to Fourth street market house amounting to $75, was audited and approved.

Cotton Receipts.

Receipts of cotton here yesterday 8 bales; receipts for the week ended July 26th, 22 bales; same week last year 24. Receipts for the crop year to date 284,558 bales, against 189,689 last year; increase, 44,809 bales. Stock at this port, 2,987 bales; at same date last year, 2,961.

Colored Base Ball.

Schenck's Black Stockings and the Mutuals, played a good game of ball yesterday at Hilton Park. The score was 9 to 8 in favor of the Black Stockings. Not an error was made on either side. They play again this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

RALEIGH HAPPENINGS.

OFFICE-SEEKERS RUSHING U. S. MARSHAL CARROLL.

Excursions—Base Ball—The S. A. L. Assessments Paid—Valuable Property to be Sold at Auction—The Southern Railroad —Successful Applicants For Pharmacists' License.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 26.

It comes from a person who ought to know that three of the prominent Democrats about whom I referred to lately as converts to the Populist party are prominent hardware men in this city. If they are converted to the doctrines of Populism they are slow in making it known to their friends.

Marshal Carroll has returned from Washington, where he struck up with more good luck than many people come across in a life time. Mr. Carroll had to close his office this morning, the rush was so great among office seekers. Mr. Carroll has two appointments, one for $1,500 and the other for $1,800. It would be surprising to know the applicants. Several came from Burlington yesterday and others came from a distance. It is said on the streets that Mr. John W. Thompson, ex-Clerk of the Court, is a candidate for the chief clerkship. Others say that Mr. Carroll has appointed his son, Clifford Carroll, as chief clerk, and his present assistant, Mr. Watson, chief deputy.

The like of excursions was never known before. One goes to Richmond on the 21st and another to Norfolk on the 14th of August from this city.

It is probable that the colored base ball team (Nationals) of this city will put up a purse of $100 to be contested for with the "Quick Steps" of Charlotte.

The base ball team received a challenge from the Wilmington team for a game in this city Monday. The colored teams had engaged the Park for a game with the Mutuals, of Wilmington, on the same day, and they refused to allow another game that day.

The partner of the boy who stole the purse containing a $20 gold piece has been arrested for vagrancy and placed in jail for 30 days. He was with James Thomas at the time Thomas snatched the purse from the lady and fled, though there was not enough evidence to implicate him. His name is Searles, and he claims to be from Fayetteville. Thomas has fled.

Mr. Ed. Pescud, who for twenty-four years has been connected with Alfred Williams & Company, has accepted a position with the North Carolina Bank Company, of which Col. Harrell is manager. Mr. Pescud is the best posted man on books in the city.

Chas. Solomon, a young white man who has been employed by the city in the construction of the new Fire Building, stuck a nail in his foot several days ago, which resulted in a case of lock-jaw yesterday. Solomon was taken to Rex Hospital, but died last night.

The S. A. L. completed all payments on assessment of their roads yesterday, amounting to over $12,000.

Some valuable property belonging to the estate of the late George Stronach, including stores in the centre of the city will be sold at auction to-day.

Prof. Kirkland, of Massachusetts, has written Mr. Carpenter of the Experiment Station that the gypsy moth, a larva which feeds on cotton leaves and the bolls as well, is making this way. It may be a prominent factor in decreasing size of the crop.

Is the North Carolina Road going to be used by the Southern as the route to Norfolk? This is the question often asked. The Southern it seems has absorbed the Atlantic & Danville and by taking this route makes the distance ten miles shorter than by Raleigh and Selma. If the Directors of the N. C. road are obstinate and refuse to act now as some papers are urging the Southern, may go by another route, there being several open to them.

The following are the successful applicants who stood the examination before the Board of Pharmacy at Morehead: Caleb D. Bradham New Bern, N. C., John S. Bryan Goldsboro, N. C., Calvin W. Corrihen, China Grove N. C., Christopher C. Fordham, Dunn N. C., George K. Grantham, Dunn N. C. Ten stood the examination.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 26.—The New York firm which sent the old North Carolina construction bonds to the State Treasurer to be funded, have ordered him to hold them unless he will fund them. Mr. Worth says he will hold them.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.—1 bale cotton, 30 casks spirits turpentine, 35 bbls rosin, 33 bbls tar, 36 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—6 bales cotton, 19 casks spirits turpentine, 186 bbls rosin, 23 bbls tar, 61 bbls crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—87 casks spirits turpentine, 178 bbls rosin, 5 bbls tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—45 casks spirits turpentine, 276 bbls rosin, 28 bbls tar, 19 bbls crude turpentine.

Larkin's flat—8 casks spirits turpentine, 33 bbls rosin.

Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk R. R.—1 bale cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 6 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 8 bales; spirits turpentine, 196 casks; rosin, 695 bbls; tar, 89 bbls; crude turpentine, 122 bbls.

Capt. Denson's Address.

The full text of the elegant address delivered in Raleigh on Memorial Day by Capt. C. B. Denson, containing a memoir of the late Major General W. H. C. Whiting, of the Confederate army, has been issued from the presses of Edwards & Broughton. It is printed in pamphlet form at the request of the Ladies' Memorial Association. The STAR acknowledges the receipt of a copy from Capt. Denson.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

AN OLD LETTER.

A Letter Written to Henry Clay by a Citizen of Wilmington Fifty-Four Years Ago.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22, 1895.

Editor *Picayune*: The money question being the all-absorbing one of to-day, it may interest your readers to take a retrospective glance which will introduce them into a financial arena where their forefathers battled over a half-century back. To that end I hand you the original copy of a letter written by my grandfather fifty-four years ago from Wilmington, N. C., to the Hon. Henry Clay on the subject of United States banks.

Yours truly,
CHAS. A. LARENDON.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
24th August, 1841.

To the Hon. Henry Clay:

RESPECTED SIR—"An advocate for a United States bank properly guarded" regrets to find that the rational scheme presented by you has been defeated. He begs leave to express the gratification that he felt in observing either that you had adopted the check, in regard to the abuse of proxies, which he took the liberty of suggesting to you, or that he happened to think as you did; either is glory enough—as Mr. Van Buren would say.

He has noticed the heads of another scheme which has been presented through the Hon. Mr. Sergeant, in the other end of the house; and is quite astounded at the immense importance which he finds is given to names; he had no idea that there was either so much talismanic virtue—or so much deadly poison in a name; but since this is the case, we ought to take care not to run on Scylla while we are avoiding Charybdis.

Now, the word corporation is scarcely less deleterious than the word bank, it cannot please the delicate ear. Would it not be better to style the fiscal prodigy "The United States Company of Exchange Brokers for the Special Encouragement of Kite-flying?"

The changing of the word branch for that of agency was a happy thought—it will surely quiet the oppugnation of the most fastidious anti-bank man, who would by no means tolerate a branch, while an agency may find a welcome at his fireside.

With regard to exchange dealing, though the drawer or vender cannot expect to receive the same sum for a bill at four months as he would for one at sight, yet the odious word "discount" must not be thought of, it is too nearly connected to that of bank; a substitute then is the question—what shall it be? He cannot think of any more appropriate than the word shave, for there will assuredly be shaving, and that too with a double-edged razor. The shaver as well as the shavee will soon feel the edge keen enough. We are, sir, as you very well know, a people of expedients, and our way is not to be impeded by straws. We shall soon learn how to draw a bill as well as to make a note. We shall discover, too, that the absence of funds on which to draw will be matter of but secondary consideration. We shall find out that, by drawing another bill or flying another kite, as it is called, funds can be raised to meet the former, and by this means the ball can be kept in motion until it bursts. What if we have to submit to the double shave consequent on selling and buying exchange? It will only bring the crisis to an issue in less than half the time that accommodation notes would require; and if we are ruined, we shall have the consolation to know it was not by a bank! Besides, the glorious and friendly bankrupt act is at our elbow ready to square all off, and then we may begin again, and so go until the shaver finds that he has actually cut his own throat.

These are, indeed, times of fertile imagination and for correcting ugly names.

The writer must apologize for this, perhaps, very unwarrantable freedom, and begs you to be assured of his very great respect and high consideration.

Your friend,
AARON LAZARUS.

[Many of the old citizens of Wilmington will recall Mr. Lazarus, who was one of the most prominent business men of his day, and who died here about a half century ago. He was grandfather of Mr. William Calder.—STAR.]

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKET.

Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Southern fresh fruits and vegetables: Apples dull; supply liberal and mostly under choice. Pears plentiful and dull. Peaches in moderate supply and fair demand for choice. Grapes scarce. Berries steady. Choice melons in good demand. Potatoes dull and weak. Tomatoes mostly under choice and quiet. Onions continue quiet and easy. Blackberries—quart, 3 to 6c. Huckleberries—quart, 5 to 7c. Apples—crate, 25 to 60c. Pears—Le Conte, barrel, 75c to $1.50. Grapes—Florida, case, $1 50 to 3 00; do Georgia, basket, 20 to 35c; do South Carolina, one pound, 10 to 25c. Peaches, carrier, 75c to $1 75; do crate, 50 to 75c; do basket, 40 to 75c. Watermelons, per hundred, $8 to 23 00; do car loads, $100 to 200. Muskmelons, barrel, $1 to 3 00; do basket, 50 to $1 75; do carrier, $1 50 to 2 50. Eggplant, barrel, $1 to 2 00; do half barrel, 50c to $1. Onions—Maryland, potato barrel, $1 50 to 1 75; do basket, 75 to 87c; do Virginia, potato barrel, $1 25 to 1 50; do basket, 50 to 60c. Potatoes, rose, $1 to 1 50, sweets $3 to 4 00. Tomatoes—Maryland, carrier, 40c to 1 25; do Norfolk do 30 to 60c.

S. A. L. PAYS UP.

$12,966.45 of Taxes Paid Yesterday to the State Before it Was Due on a Valuation of $5,186,580.52.

The Seaboard Air Line came up to the Treasurer's counter yesterday and paid the State taxes under its new assessment, says the *News and Observer*.

The lists had not yet been made out to the Auditor's office from the Railroad Commissioners, but the road being anxious to have the matter out of the way paid down the sum, which was not yet due for several days.

The amount paid was $12,966 45, being 25 cents on the $100 on a valuation of $5,186,580.52.

This amount was made up of the road valuation of $5,106,580.52 and the Bridge Co., property at Wilmington, namely, $80,000.

One Cent a Word,

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL SALE!

SATURDAYS ONLY.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

BROOKLYN CASH STORE.

Men's and Boy's Undershirts 13½c each.
Men's and Boy's Overshirts 13½c each.
Ladies' 10c Vests 4c each.
Men's regular made Suspenders 7c each.
15c fast black Socks and Stockings 10c per pair.
80c Corsets, Saturdays only, 39c each.
12½c Zephyr Ginghams, pretty styles, 5c per yard.
10c figured Lawn, 39-inch wide, 8c per yard.
Bleaching and Unbleaching only 5c per yard.
7c Unbleaching, Saturdays only, 5c per yard.
10c linen finish Handkerchiefs 5c.
50c Negligee Shirts 35c each.
$1.25 Negligee Shirts 89c each.
25c all Silk Neckties only 19c each.
10c Ribbon, all colors, 5c per yard.
Yard wide Sea Island Cotton 4c per yard.
59-inch Turky Red Table Cloth 15c per yard.
5c Toilet Soap 2c per cake.
8c White Lawn, Saturdays only, 5c per yard.
Pins, Saturdays only, 1c per paper.
$1.50 Men's Tan Lace Shoes $1.19 per pair.
$1.50 Men's Low Shoes $1.19 per pair.
Men's $3.00 Calf Shoes $1.50 per pair.
Ladies' Opera Slippers 25c per pair.
Men's and Boy's 50c rub. bot. Shoes 35c per pair.
Ladies' $1.25 Com. Sense and Tip Slippers 89c.
Ladies' and Children's $1.25 Pat. Leather Sandals 89c, and lots of other bargains.
Remember, Saturdays only.
Do not wait too long, as lots of these bargains cannot be duplicated.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

Next to Fourth St. Bridge.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2.00.
Phone 118. july 27 tf

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.

CHANGE OF PIER.

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 3d, 1895, Clyde Line Steamers for WILMINGTON, N. C., and GEORGETOWN, S. C., will sale Saturdays at 3.00 p. m., from Pier 49, E. R., between Clinton and Montgomery streets, near the Receiving Station of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., instead of Pier 29, E. R., as heretofore.

Wm. P. Clyde & Co, Gen'l Agts.
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

THEO. G. EGER, Traf. Mgr.
july 27 tw

1 3-4 lb., 2 lb. and 2 1-4 lb.

Bagging.

New Arrow Ties,

August and September DELIVERY AT LOWEST PRICES

Get our prices before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

Wholesale Grocers.
july 27 tf

What's the Matter With the Sterling?

"SHE'S ALL RIGHT." FIRST IN ONE-quarter mile 35 seconds race; first in one-half mile 1.08; first in three-quarter mile race at Ocean View races yesterday evening. Any one and be satisfied. It will always carry you to VICTORY. Fastest on earth, built like a watch and never needs repairs.

M. P. TAYLOR, JR., Agent,
26 North Front street.

Tribune, Stormer, Lovell, Diamond, Dianas. First class repair shop. Wheels for rent. jy 27 tf

THE CAROLINA MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company, of Charlotte, N. C.

The CAROLINA MUTUAL is a strong NORTH CAROLINA Company. It is, however, a stock company, and issues absolutely non-participating and non-assessable policies. Its mutual feature consists in a charter provision, that one-third of its directors must be POLICY-HOLDERS who are NOT stockholders elected by the POLICY-HOLDERS; this is a very strong point, the policy-holders who have great interests at stake, have a share in the management of the Company, and will always know its condition. Better than this, the CAROLINA MUTUAL deposits all premiums received at this agency to their credit with the WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. This makes it practically a local company. The directors of the company are:

P. M. BROWN,
Of Brown, Weddington & Co., Wholesale Hardware.
E. B. SPRINGS,
Of E. B. Springs & Co., Fertilizers and Wagons.
M. P. PEGRAM,
Cash'r First Nat'l Bank of Charlotte.
B. D. HEATH,
Of Heath Brothers, Bankers.
SAM'L E. WHITE,
President Fort Mill Man'f'g Co.
A. C. SUMMERVILLE,
Lumber and Real Estate.
J. T. ANTHONY,
Wholesale Provisions and Grain.
JOHN W. MILLER,
Real Estate and Cotton Broker.
HERIOT CLARKSON,
Of Clarkson & Duls, Att'ys-at-Law.

These gentlemen stand among the wealthiest and most successful business men of North Carolina, and their names are a guarantee of the Company's honesty, conservatism and success. We heartily recommend the Company to the property owners of Wilmington. We also represent other good companies, and do a general insurance business. Come to see us.

STEDMAN & WORTH,

Resident Agents.
je 9 tf

Half-Holiday.

BY Agreement with all other Barbers of the city our shop will close every Friday afternoon at 7 o'clock. Our patrons will please take notice, and oblige us by calling on Friday morning.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
Experts in Barbering,
South Front St.

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE BUSY!

Three of the busiest weeks within the history of our house have just past and we enter upon the fourth with even

Greater Expectations.

Great Removal SALE

WE ARE MAKING EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS.

Bagging.

20 Per Cent. Discount

On all goods (except Shirtings, Sheetings, Spool Cotton and Patterns).

Plain Figures.

A child could read them. Don't let this chance slip by—grapple it. Save yourself dollars and secure the most seasonable and satisfying sort of bargains ever offered in a

DryGoods STORE.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

We will move to 29 North Front street, Store formerly occupied by P. Heinsberger. jy 21 tf

MERCER & EVANS

Are in a position to sell

GOOD SHOES

EXTREMELY CHEAP,

And They Are Doing That Very Thing.

Call and see them at the Old Stand of H. C. Evans, where Mercer & Gaylord for the past six months have made such a loud noise about LOWEST PRICES.

We will be glad to have a call from you all.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

jy 16 tf 115 Princess St.

Bagging and Ties.

25,000 Yards Bagging.

1,000 Bundles Ties.

Let us quote you before making contracts for this season.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 208 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

July 17 tf DAW

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 5 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line each insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1895

BIMETALLISM.

We published yesterday an extract from an interview with Senator Sherman in which he said the Republican party is in favor of bimetallism, or in other words stands on its platform of 1892. But feeling that this might not be entirely satisfactory to that element of his party which believes in the free coinage of silver, he went on to define what he meant by bimetallism. He believes in maintaining the "parity," of course, something which would maintain itself if it got half a chance, and if the statesmen by their discriminating legislation were not doing their utmost to make maintaining the parity an impossibility. But Mr. Sherman now says that the Republican statesmen, provided, of course, that the people return the Republican party to power, will endeavor to secure the co-operation of other nations in arranging the ratio between gold and silver, but if this fails will favor such legislation as will maintain the parity between our different kinds of money. This parity is maintained now by quietly locking up silver, redeeming obligations in gold and borrowing the gold to do this, so that if Mr. Sherman's utterances mean anything, they mean that the Republicans will enact some kind of legislation which will provide for the coinage of silver and thus establish bimetallism in earnest.

But this is substantially what both of the national platforms—the Democratic and Republican—said in 1892. They both pronounced for bimetallism, on international agreement, and both in the event of the failure to secure international agreement declared for it through such legislation as would preserve the parity between our different kinds of money, so that one American dollar would have the same debt-paying and purchasing power as another American dollar. Both parties are committed to that, and yet since those platforms were adopted neither party has made a single move, as a party, to carry out the letter or spirit of those platforms. Representatives of each party have done so, a good many representatives of the Democratic party have, but they were not numerous or powerful enough to overcome the opposition that confronted them, and therefore the monetary question is as far from settlement now as it was in 1892, when those platforms were adopted.

Both parties are full of bimetallists. There are very few of the gold standard men who do not profess to be bimetallists. The rank and file who follow the gold standard leaders believe in bimetallism, for all they want is "sound" money and they don't care what that money is made out of—gold, silver or paper—but the leaders are more particular and they while professing to be bimetallists insist on gold as the money of final redemption, which practically destroys bimetallism, for there can not be true bimetallism when one coin metal has precedence of another, or is discriminated against by law or usage. True bimetallism means that the Government which puts its stamp upon the coins shows partiality for neither, takes both in for dues without distinction, and pays both out to persons having claims of any character without discrimination. That is the way to maintain the parity without any special or extraordinary legislation.

If the politicians who speak for party were as candid as they are tenderfooted and cautious it would be a very easy matter to put this bimetallic question in such a shape that there would be no doubt as to what they said when they professed to favor bimetallism. The whole contention now is about the coinage of silver, some contending for the free and unlimited coinage which the bimetallic gold men declare would be disastrous. If they don't believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver and believe that this would be disastrous, why do they not say whether they are in favor of limited coinage to which the unlimited objection cannot be made? Wouldn't it be very easy for them, if they were disposed to deal with this question candidly and in a business-like way, to say that if international agreement as to the ratio between the coins cannot be secured within a given time then they would favor the coinage of a certain amount of silver for a given number of years, the amount to be increased if the absorbing capacity of the country proved great enough to utilize more than was coined?

This would show that they were in favor of doing *something* for silver and would give the appearance, at least, of sincerity to their professions of bimetallism; but so far none of the bimetallic gold men have had the courage or the candor to say just how far they are willing to go on this line.

More candor would inspire more confidence, would weaken opposition, and do much to draw the rank and file of the Democratic party together. The platform which favors the limited coinage of silver and State banks, to which Mr. Smith made a passing allusion in the concluding part of his speech at Gainsville, Ga., would meet the endorsement of ninety-nine out of a hundred Democrats, and the endorsement, too, of thousands of Republicans who believe in silver and more money.

MINOR MENTION.

A Washington dispatch published yesterday represents Secretary Carlisle as very much annoyed by the publication in the Richmond *State* of an interview had with him by the editor of the *State*, who is also a Collector of Internal Revenue. He is annoyed because it is alleged that the interview quotes him in speaking of the talk of a third term for Mr. Cleveland, as saying that Mr. Cleveland would be "an unwilling candidate." But the interview as published in the *State* doesn't say that. What he did say, as reported in the interview, was: "As close as I am to the President, he has never referred to that subject in my presence. I know no more about it than you do." This is quite different from saying that Mr. Cleveland would be "an unwilling candidate," which implies, of course, that he might, and even would under extraordinary pressure consent to run again. Mr. Carlisle speaks with a great deal of candor sometimes even for print, but he has never been suspected of talking without thinking, especially on a matter which might seriously involve others, and do a great deal of harm. There are some persons who, for reasons best known to themselves, are beginning to talk about a third term on the ground that Mr. Cleveland is a necessity, but this talk emanates more from personal admiration, or from a sense perhaps of obligations incurred, than from political leadership. It would be a very high compliment to Mr. Cleveland to re-nominate him, and while this would not be a third term in the strict sense, still it would be so regarded, and we do not believe that Mr. Cleveland would so far ignore popular sentiment on that question as to yield to the third term suggestion or to give it encouragement in any way.

* * *

Senator Sherman, who poses as great financier of the Republican party, and its oracle on money matters, professes to be a bimetallist, although he was the original gold standard man, and for twenty-five years has stuck to gold like a leech. It was he who invented the gold reserve which has given this country so much trouble ever since. If being on all sides of a financial question constitutes a great financier, then Mr. Sherman is one. But the fact is that while he was professing one thing to pull the wool over the eyes of the people he was doing other things to keep in with the bondholders and money manipulators. In 1868 he contended that all the 5-20 bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $1,600,000,000, were lawfully redeemable in greenbacks, because it was stipulated in the contract that these bonds were redeemable in "lawful money of the United States," and greenbacks then and still are "lawful money of the United States." But it was not long after that when Mr. Sherman was found voting to pay these bonds in "coin;" and it wasn't very long after that when he was found advocating and voting for the demonetization of silver which made these bonds payable in gold, and wasn't long after that when he was found establishing his "gold reserve," to force this Government to keep gold on hand to redeem greenbacks and pay interest on bonds, compelling it to issue more bonds to secure gold when it didn't have gold enough on hand. That's the kind of a financier and bimetallist John Sherman is.

* * *

Mr. Curtis, of the U. S. Treasury, who has recently returned from London, whither he went to deliver the undelivered portion of the last issue of bonds sold, is reported as saying that there is a great deal of idle money in London, which would seek investment in this country if the money-lenders over there were not uneasy as to the possible outcome of the money agitation now in progress. But this money agitation doesn't seem to interfere with the sale of U. S. bonds, which are subscribed for tenfold, which doesn't indicate much uneasiness on the part of the bond-manipulators. But if it were true that money-lenders are proceeding very cautiously in sending their money to this side for investment, we would not regard this in the light of an unmixed calamity, and we do not think that in the long run it would be a calamity at all, if the bulk of foreign money invested in American enterprises were pulled out gradually and we were thrown upon our own resources. A country whose wealth is estimated at about $65,000,000,000 ought to be able take care of itself and run its own enterprise, without borrowing money from the other side, and then, too, if a pinch came we would not be in the power of foreign syndicates who could put on the screws and demand gold, or dump our stocks and precipitate a stock panic. It is estimated that foreign investments in this country drain it of at least $200,000,000 in gold annually. The English syndicates alone, which own most of the large American breweries, take out of the country annually in dividends nearly 10,000,000 in gold.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The iron business is booming, which is good news for Pennsylvania. The hard times and the narrow margin of profit showed the manufacturers the importance of giving thorough attention to all the details of their business, in order that leaks might be stopped and antiquated and expensive methods superseded. Now that prices are rising and that trade is uncommonly active, the manufacturers will be in a position to afford labor a fair wage and constant work, and at the same time permit of earnings on investment.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—— The building of the fourth cotton mill in Tuscaloosa, Ala., which was begun yesterday, is further evidence of the self-reliant policy which has been of such great benefit to the South. This new mill, like the three in operation, will be built and operated by Tuscaloosa people—a fact that argues well for the ability of the South to work out its own industrial salvation. Nearly all of the smaller cotton mills in the South are distinctively home enterprises, built upon small capital, operated economically, and earning very satisfactory returns. This independence of outside aid is one of the factors which have given such strength to the cotton manufacturing industry of the South.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Durham *Sun*: Deputy Sheriff George W. Teer, who lives on Chapel Hill street, has a gander that is getting along up in years. Mr. Teer, who was married 20 years ago, says that the gander was owned by his wife when they were married and was then 12 years old, which would make it 32 years old now.

Raleigh *News and Observer*: Deputy Collector S. G. Woods reported to the Revenue Department yesterday the seizure of two stills. The first was a fifty gallon still belonging to one Albert Wall, in Rockingham county; the second, a sixty-five still belonging to Jack Gannoway, in Caswell county. Both stills were destroyed, also 1,000 gallons of beer.

— Monroe *Journal:* Mr. Wyatt Presley, of Sandy Ridge township, aged about 30, died last Saturday about 2 o'clock, and his little daughter, Addie, about 12 years old, died about an hour afterwards. Both died of fever. —— Mr. G. W. Mullis, of Buford township, brings in the boss bunch of apples. The limb upon which they hang is twenty-two inches long, and upon it hangs just sixty well formed and well grown apples. The twig weighs just five pounds.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: Mrs. Rogers, relict of the late Rushing Rogers, died suddenly at her home in Lanes Creek township, last Thursday. She was 86 years old. —— Thomas Didymus Winchester died suddenly Sunday morning, July 21st, about 5 o'clock, at his home in Monroe. —— On last Monday afternoon Mr. J. H. Collins, of Marshville township, was bitten on the foot by a mad cat. The bite gave him great pain and Tuesday morning he went up to Charlotte and had Dr. O'Donoghue to apply the mad stone to the wound. The stone stuck and Mr. Collins was greatly relieved.

— Newbern *Journal:* Mr. Anthony Wayne, of Olympia, has brought to our office a remarkably fine bunch of pears of a blight proof variety. Within a space of about eighteen inches there are exactly two dozen pears. The bunch weighs just four pounds. The pears are of good size, though not ripe nor even as yet grown. They will probably be double their present size at maturity. Mr. Wayne informs us that he has two trees of this variety, that they are both loaded and always do well. He has other varieties, but these he considers his best.

"For Charity Suffereth Long."

Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Matron of a Benevolent Home and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, *The inmates had the "LaGrippe,"* and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month *I became so debilitated and nervous* from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.* I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue *its occasional use, as a nerve food,* as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me." June 6, 1894. Mrs. LAURA C. PHOENIX.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. For sale by all Druggists. June 15 1y m tu th change

One Thing is Certain

There is no better cure in existence for Cramps, Cholera Morbus and all Summer Complaints, than Pain-Killer. Good for all pains, aches and soreness, internal or external. One good trial will convince you that

PAIN-KILLER Kills Pain

You can get it anywhere at 25c a bottle (double the former quantity). See that the bottle bears the name Perry Davis & Son. No other is genuine.

June 8 52t sa we fr

AH, SAD ARE THEY.

"Ah, sad are they who know not love,"
But far from passion's tears and smiles
Drift down a moonless sea beyond
The silvery coasts of fairy Isles.

And sadder they whose longing lips
Kiss empty air and never touch
The dear, warm mouth of those they love—
Waiting, wasting, suffering much.

But clear as amber, fine as musk,
Is life to those who, pilgrim wise,
Move hand in hand from dawn to dusk,
Each morning nearer paradise.

Oh, not for them shall angels pray!
They stand in everlasting light,
They walk in Allah's smile by day
And nestle in his heart by night.
—T. B. Aldrich.

PAUL OF RUSSIA.

His Assassination Was Singularly Like the Ending of Julius Cæsar.

The 25th of March, 1801, was the day on which the Emperor Paul of Russia was assassinated. Paul had received some whispers of the plot against his life, and had arranged to leave St. Petersburg the following day and go to Moscow, where he fancied he might be safer. On the evening of the 25th he retired to rest at an early hour that he might thoroughly rest himself before commencing his journey. At 11 o'clock about a score of the conspirators —officers holding high rank in the army —appeared at the gate of the palace. It was closed, but the officers presented an order, signed by the emperor himself—or rather with a forged signature attached—and, informing the sentinel that they were called to hold a council of war with the czar, were admitted.

The emperor's aid-de-camp was one of the foremost of the conspirators, and went in advance of the others to Paul's bedchamber, before the door of which was a Cossack soldier on guard. "The emperor sleeps," said the man. "I must rouse him. There is fire in the city," replied the treacherous aid. The Cossack, seeing others push forward, shouted out to alarm the emperor and immediately fell pierced by the swords of the conspirators. Paul attempted to bolt the door, but, being unable to do so, seized his sword and turned boldly on them. "What is your design?" he demanded of Count Plato Zouboff, "and what do these men want who are with you?" "We demand your abdication," replied Zouboff, who then read a formal deed, which had been previously prepared.

"What! Do you, who have been loaded with bounties by me, turn thus upon your master?" said the emperor.

"You are no longer our master," replied Zouboff. "The nation has provided you a successor in the shape of your son Alexander."

Paul at this raised his sword, and the conspirators, who had not expected him to show so much courage, drew back, with the exception of a man named Beningsen, who urged the others forward, saying:

"If you hesitate, you are lost."

Then Count Valerian Zouboff struck the first blow and the others quickly followed his example. As Paul still struggled an officer's sash was passed around his neck, and the life was choked out of him, his last words being just five pounds.

"And you, too, my Constantine!"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Utility of the Shark.

Some useful products from what may be termed a novel source are enumerated by The Revue Scientifique, as showing the ingenuity and diversification of modern industry and the value of that bandit of the sea, the shark. Thus the liver of this predatory creature is found to contain an oil of a beautiful color, which never becomes turbid and possesses medicinal qualities of a very valuable character. The skin after being dried takes the polish and hardness of mother of pearl, and on being marbled bears a resemblance to fossil coral, so that it is employed by jewelers for the manufacture of fancy objects, by blinders for making shagreen and by cabinetmakers for polishing wood. The fins, independent of use by some as an article of food, are superior for conversion into fish glue, competing in this line with the well known sturgeon glue prepared in Russia, and are used for clarifying beer, wine and other liquors, also for the preparation of English taffetas and as reagents in chemistry, etc. The flesh, too, despite its oily taste, is in some places eaten as food, and, along with the bones, is converted into a fertilizer.

Her Conundrum.

It is often hard to determine hit from "good wit" in the case of children, and some of their flashes of precocity seem not to be unconscious, but rather the fragment of some remembered knowledge.

A little maid of 5, who had been listening quietly to the puzzles and conundrums of the older children, seemed at last to divine the method of their construction, and after some thought asked:

"What could you get on a very high, steep mountain?"

The answers were ice, snow, rocks, eagles' nests and the like, to all of which the little one persistently shook her head. When asked to tell the answer, she triumphantly cried, "Nothing!"

"But why?" asked the others in a breath.

"Because you couldn't get up there after it," was the demure reply.—Youth's Companion.

Scientific Uses of Liquid Air.

In a recent lecture on the scientific uses of liquid air Professor Dewar froze a soap bubble by means of the intense cold produced near the surface of liquid air. The same effect, however, was obtained by Mr. Pim by natural cold in Colorado last winter, when the thermometer stood at 14 degrees below zero F.—that is to say, at 46 degrees of frost. Acting on the suggestion of his little boy, who was blowing soap bubbles, he sent one into the cold air outside. It froze instantly and settled to the ground as a hollow shell of ice. When the thermometer rose to zero, the bubbles would not freeze, but whether this was owing to the change of temperature or some other condition of the air Mr. Pim is unable to say.—London Globe.

Accident, of Course.

George—Well, life is worth living, after all.

Jack—What's happened?

George—I went to a railway station to see my sister off, and by some chance Harry Hansom was there to see his sister off, and in the rush and noise and confusion we got mixed, and I kissed his sister, and he kissed mine.—London Answers.

In A. D. 42 the Nile failed to rise because of the lack of rain in the heart of Africa, the crops failed, and over 1,000,000 people perished in Egypt.

MANY CLAY EATERS.

VARIOUS PEOPLES WHO HAVE USED THE SOIL AS FOOD.

In Some Places the Custom Is Observed Only as a Ceremonial, but Generally the Purpose Is to Sustain Life—Indians and Africans Great Clay Eaters.

Among the extraordinary passions for eating uncommon things must be reckoned that which some peoples exhibit for eating earth or clay. Of this practice, which would appear to have once prevailed all over the world, numerous examples were cited by Captain J. G. Bourke, United States army, in the ninth annual report of the bureau of ethnology. In some places the custom has degenerated into a ceremonial, while in others the eating of this strange food still prevails as a kind of necessity to the lives of those who are addicted to it.

The Mexican devotees picked up a piece of clay in the temple of Tezcatlipoca and ate it with the greatest reverence, and also ate a piece of earth in swearing by the sun and earth. But the use of clay by the Mexicans was not merely a matter of ceremony, for it seems to have been an esculent in common use. Edible earth was sold openly in the markets of Mexico and appears in the list of foods given by Gomara.

Cabeza de Vaca says that the Indians of Florida ate clay, and that the natives offered him many mesquite beans, which they ate mixed with earth. Venegas asserts that the Indians of California ate earth. The traditions of the Indians of San Juan Capistrano and vicinity show that they had fed upon a kind of clay, which they often used upon their heads by way of ornament. The Tatu Indians of California, according to Powers, mix red earth into their acorn bread to make the latter sweet and cause it to go further.

Sir John Franklin relates that the banks of the Mackenzie river contain layers of a kind of unctuous mud, which the Tinneh Indians use as food during the seasons of famine and even at other times chew as an amusement. It has a milky taste, and the flavor is not disagreeable. The Apache and Navajo branches of the Athabascan family of North American Indians are not unacquainted with the use of clay as a comestible, although among the former it is now rarely used and among the latter is employed only as a condiment to relieve the bitterness of the taste of the wild potato. In the same manner it is known to both the Zuni and the Tusayan.

In South America, likewise, the eating of clay prevails among the Indians on the banks of the Orinoco, throughout Brazil and on the mountains of Bolivia and Peru.

In western Africa the negroes of Guinea have long been known to eat a yellowish earth called by them "caouac," and the flavor and taste of which is very agreeable to them and said to cause them no inconvenience. Some addict themselves so excessively to the use of it that it becomes to them a real necessity, and no punishment is sufficient to restrain them from the practice of consuming it.

When the Guinea negroes were in former times carried as slaves to the West India islands, they were observed to continue the custom of eating clay. But the "caouac" of the American islands, or the substance which the poor negroes attempted to substitute in their new homes for the African earth, was found to injure the health of the slaves who ate it, and so the practice was long ago forbidden and has possibly now died out in the West India colonies. In Martinique a species of red earth or yellowish tufa was formerly secretly sold in the markets, but the use of it has probably ceased in the French colonies also.

In eastern Asia a similar practice prevails in various places. In the island of Java, between Sourabaya and Samarang, Labillardiere saw small, square, reddish cakes of earth sold in the village for the purpose of being eaten. These were found by Ehrenberg to consist, for the most part, of the remains of microscopic animals and plants which had lived and been deposited in fresh water. Some of the Japanese, too, are addicted to the practice of eating earth. Dr. Love, some time ago, published an analysis of a clay which is eaten to a considerable extent by the Ainos. It occurs in a bed several feet thick in the valley of Tsiotonai (Eat Earth valley), on the north coast of Yeso.

It is light gray in color and of fine structure. The people mix with the clay fragments of the leaf of some plant for the aromatic principle it contains. They eat the earth because they think it contains some beneficial substance, not because it is a necessity with them. They have meat and abundance of vegetable food. The clay is eaten in the form of a soup. Several pounds are boiled with lily roots in a small quantity of water and afterward strained. The Ainos pronounce the soup very palatable.

In northern Europe, especially in the remote northern parts of Sweden, a kind of earth known by the name of "bread meal" is yearly consumed by hundreds of cartloads, it is said. A similar earth is commonly mixed with bread in Finland. In both these cases the earth employed consists for the most part of the empty shells of minute infusoria in which there cannot exist any ordinary nourishment.

Some of the Silerian tribes when they travel carry a small bag of their native earth, the taste of which they suppose will preserve them from all the evils of a foreign sky. We are told that the Tunguses of Siberia eat a clay called "rock marrow," which they use mixed with marrow. Near the Ural mountains powdered gypsum, commonly called "rock meal," is sometimes mixed with bread. The Jukahiri of northeastern Siberia have an earth of a sweetish and rather stringent taste, to which they ascribe a variety of sanitary properties when eaten.

In north Germany on various occasions where famine or necessity has urged it, as in long protracted sieges of fortified places, a substance called "mountain meal," similar to that used in Sweden and Finland, has been employed as a means of staying hunger.

According to Pliny, the Romans had a dish called "alica" or "frumenta," made of the grain sea mixed with chalk from the hills of Puleoli, near Naples.

According to the myths of the Cingalese, their Brahmans once fed upon earth for the space of 60,000 years.—Philadelphia Press.

Fond of Adornment.

The Germans in former times were fond of adorning their persons as well as their houses. The women wore necklaces, bracelets, rings and charms or amulets of gold, silver, brass or amber. They had buckles and clasps for their capes. They adorned their clothing with rude embroidery. The men at least and possibly the women colored their hair red, and Pliny speaks of a hair dye much used at Rome which was imported from Germany.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without it if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure to ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY.

It Is Not

An experiment—but a *Proved Success.* Thousands of housekeepers who at first thought they never could use any shortening but lard, now use COTTOLENE and couldn't be induced to change, simply because it is better, cheaper and more healthful. The genuine has this trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail. Look for it.

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

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Morning in a Lumber Camp.

There is no morning beauty sleep in a lumber camp. The right sort of cook commences to rattle his pots and pans at 3 a. m., or even earlier. At 4:30, or at the latest 5 o'clock, the cook gives his clarion cry, a long drawn, wailing note with a peculiar cadence that all professional woods cooks seem to acquire. Heard for the first time in the darkness of a winter morning it will scare the neophyte into wakefulness. Five minutes after the cry is sounded the first men are pitching into the coffee and baked beans and in half an hour the whole crew is streaming away into the forest puffing at their pipes, prepared to be in the choppings at the first streak of dawn. The cookee lugs dinners to the men, and supper is made a rousing meal with everything smoking hot.—Lewiston Journal.

A Mother's Way of Putting It.

"Yes, sir, my son is about to sit for his matriculation, but I must tell you that he is afflicted with a kind of infirmity—extraordinary bashfulness. He knows quite well everything that he may be asked, but he is so shy that—and then"—

The examiner, with a smile betraying kindness blended with experience, replied, "And what is he particularly shy in?"

The mother promptly, "In Greek, sir!"—Gaulois.

Professional Jealousy.

Mrs. Hammand—Mrs. Hashcroft was bragging again today about keeping her boarders so long.

Mrs. Foraweek—She doesn't really keep them long. She keeps them so thin they look longer than they actually are.—Indianapolis Journal.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5¾
Standard	7¼@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ₩ lb	13½@	14
Sides ₩ lb	8½@	10
Shoulders ₩ lb	@	8
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ₩ lb	7 @	7¼
Shoulders ₩ lb	6½@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	@	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	60 @	
Virginia Meal	55 @	70
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle	@	75
CANDLES— ₩ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	15 @	19
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6 @	6½
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen	@	10
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	18 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	@	2 50
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 50 @	4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—		
Low grade	3 25 @	3 75
Choice	4 00 @	4 25
Straight	4 25 @	4 40
First Patent	5 00 @	5 25
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	65 @	67½
Cord, cargo, in bulk—White	@	65
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	63
Oats, from store	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof	@	50
Cow Peas	90 @	1 00
HIDES, ₩ lb—		
Green	@	4
Dry	@	9½
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	90
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2 @	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—		
Northern	5½@	6
North Carolina	5½@	7
LIME, ₩ barrel		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	32
" in bbls	@	33
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" in bbls	28 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13 @	14
" in bbls	15 @	16
Syrup, in bbls	18 @	20
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 65 @	1 75
ORK, ₩ barrel—		
City Mess	4 50 @	15 00
Rump	@	14 00
Prime	@	15 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10 @	32
SALT— ₩ sack— Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	65
American	@	55
on 125 ₩ Sacks	45 @	50
SHINGLES 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Gran'd	4⅝@	5
Standard A	@	4¾
White Ex. C	@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	@	4¼
C, Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½@	5
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, & M feet—Shipping	7 00 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	6 00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	4 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5 @	
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clean as born	12½@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm, at 24½ cents per gallon for country and 25 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl. for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 30 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 20 for Hard, $1 60 for Yellow Dip and $2 10 for Virgin.

COTTON—Firm.

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	5⅞	" "
Low Middling	6 9–16	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5–16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	8 bales
Spirits Turpentine	196 casks
Rosin	695 bbls
Tar	89 bbls
Crude Turpentine	122 bbls

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For week ended July 26, 1895

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
23	1,403	4,085	694	525

RECEIPTS.

For week ended July 27, 1894.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
24	1,786	46	1,169	270

EXPORTS.

For week ended July 26, 1895.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
Domestic	170	1,035	567	486	510
Foreign	000	1,140	1,500	1,600	000
	170	2,175	2,067	2,086	510

EXPORTS.

For week ended July 27, 1894.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	63	791	452	920	00
Foreign	00	402	9,500	000	00
	63	1,193	9,952	920	00

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, July 26, 1895

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	9,869	127	9,987
Spirits	2,706	113	2,819
Rosin	16,687	1,320	18,007
Tar	1,291	00	1,291
Crude	997	00	997

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, July 27, 1894.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
2,261	6,505	23,355	1,287	1,819

QUOTATIONS.

	July 25, 1895.	July 27, 1894.
Cotton	7	6¾
Spirits	24½@25	n d
Rosin	$1 30@1 25	87½@92½
Tar	1 30

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of is on the wrapper. Weshall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

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A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

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CURES

Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Colds, Coughs, Pains, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Cuts.

Scratches, Sprains, Strains, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin Cracks.

Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

Accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when they come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

DEMONETIZATION.

Principal Subject of the Fourth Horr-Harvey Debate.

REVIEW BY THE WHITE METAL MAN

Of the Points He Claims Have Been Established So Far—Further Evidence Presented in Support of the Conspiracy Charge—Horr Reads a Letter from Ernest Seyd and goes Into the Subject of Gold-Silver Ratios.

[Copyright 1895, by Axel F. Hatch.]

Mr. Harvey had the floor at the beginning of the fourth day's silver debate and he proceeded to sum up his view of what the debate had so far shown as follows: "The debate so far is of value in this: It shows first that gold and silver is the money of the constitution; (2) that the silver dollar of 371¼ grains of pure silver was the unit of value in our monetary system and regulated the other coins in our coinage system from 1792 to 1873; (3) that silver and gold in concurrent coinage was until 1873 the standard and measure of values of all other property, and the basic principle of our monetary system; (4) that prior to 1873, when one metal increased in exchange value over the other, the debtor had the right to pay in the cheaper metal; (5) that silver was not demonetized by the act of 1873 on account of the over-production of silver; (6) that $143,000,000 of silver were coined by our mints prior to 1873."

Harvey then entered a denial that he had charged general lack of integrity on the American people, or that every man has his price. He simply did not intend that those corrupt in official life should "throw around themselves the cloak of the integrity of the American people. "He then proceeded with an explanation of Potter's position on the demonetization bill in the house. Potter had expressed suspicion of the bill because he thought it was to assist a speculation in nickel, the bill providing for coinage of 3-cent pieces largely of nickel. Brooks was also suspicious of the bill. On May 27 the bill came up in the house in the form of a substitute, and Hooper moved suspension of the rules and the passage of the bill. Brooks wanted delay until Potter was present, but Hooper declined to wait, nor did he want the bill read. The motion was lost. Harvey read The Record to the above effect.

Horr took up the argument next. He said: "I have shown you that this bill had its incipiency among the experts on coinage in the United States. I quote here from W. A. Shaw's History of Currency, page 275. 'The first widely embracing international conference proper, however, was the outcome of an expression of opinion in the conclave of the Latin Union. It was called at the invitation of France and met at Paris on the 17th of June, 1877. The states represented were'—now listen—'Austria, Baden, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Wurtemburg. All the states except Holland declared in favor of the gold standard.'"

"Now, that is the record of that conference showing that the subject was being agitated by the civilized nations of the world. It was after that action that our experts commenced to examine the question and see what legislation should be enacted. I stated that they honestly engaged in that work. Has he proven a syllable to the contrary of that? The bill of 1873 simply carried out a resolution of all these civilized nations of the world. I showed you how openly, how completely, that bill was drawn in all fairness and, submitted in every detail to the American people. The silver men have attempted from the start to smirch that bill by claiming that those men were false to their duties.

"The first yarn that they told and published in a thousand papers broadcast all over the United States was that a man by the name of Ernest Seyd visited the United States and brought with him $500,000 in gold and that he paid that gold to secure the passage of that bill. Only a little while ago somebody happened to think that maybe Ernest Seyd had written something on the question. It occurred to some one to write to Mr. Hooper's widow and children and see if there wasn't something that could be found on that subject. They found a letter from Ernest Seyd in reply to Mr. Hooper, who had sent him this identical bill and asked his opinion on it. In the course of Mr. Seyd's letter he said:

"'As this is a new bill and presumably repeals all previous enactments I suppose that the total abolishment of the silver dollar is contemplated. I think that the United States with her gold and silver mines is in an eminently favorable position to uphold the use of both gold and silver, and that the double valuation as it existed before would be of great benefit to the country. I am myself, as you will perceive from my writings, in favor of the full and complete adoption of the double standard,' and in that letter from Mr. Seyd from beginning to end, covering pages and pages of type-written matter, he does nothing but oppose the very measure that these men say he spent so much money to pass through the American congress."

Harvey rejoined as follows: "The report of the monetary conference at Paris in 1867 will contradict the history that Mr. Horr has read from. As to Ernest Seyd and a letter found among Mr. Hooper's effects since he and Seyd both died, I suppose in the years to come some one would say to the people then living that John G. Carlisle was a bimetallist 'and here is the proof of it,' and was to read from Mr. Carlisle's speech, 'The demonetization of silver is the greatest crime of the ages and its consequences for evil are greater than all the floods and fires and pestilences of the past.' Would that prove that Mr. Carlisle is a bimetallist at any particular time when something might be charged against him when he acted as secretary of the treasury under Mr. Cleveland."

Harvey then proceeded with the record of congress when the house refused to suspend the rules and pass the demonetization bill without reading. "Mr. Holman asked this question: 'Before the question is taken upon suspending the rules and passing the bill I hope the gentleman from Massachusetts will explain the leading changes made by this bill in the existing law, especially in reference to the coinage. It would seem as if all the small coinage of the country is intended to be recoined.' To this Mr. Hooper replied: 'The bill makes no changes in the existing laws in that regard.'" Harvey read other questions, none, however, referring to the demonetization of silver, to show the character of those questions, as indicating that the members did not know the bill did demonetize the silver dollar.

The rules were then suspended and the substitute passed

The bill went to the senate and Harvey read from the record Sherman's desire to have it passed quickly, the senator saying that it would only take the time consumed in reading the bill. Harvey quoted Sherman as follows in answer to a question by Casserly: "If the senator will allow me, he will see that the preceding section provides for coin which is exactly interchangeable with the English shilling and the five franc piece of France; that is, the five franc piece of France will be the exact equivalent of a dollar of the United States in our silver coinage."

In reply Horr said: "That is right, Mr. Harvey. The bill that was reported to the senate and that they were then discussing had in it a provision for the coining of silver dollars, the silver dollars about which you talked at the last session of this debate containing 384 grains, and they were made with all the other silver coins, subsidiary coins. The senate struck that provision out and substituted the trade dollar for that 384 grain dollar."

Harvey—If you will show me from the record of the proceedings in the senate on that day that the senate struck out that dollar we will stop this debate right here.

Horr replied: "I have not the record, but I can get it. The law when it was passed had the trade dollar in it. Do you deny that?"

Harvey—No sir, I do not.

Horr—And didn't that take the place of the other dollar?

Harvey—No sir.

Horr—I defy you to show a word anywhere that substantiates that position.

"The only men who opposed that bill in the house were Clarkson N. Potter and Mr. Brooks, both millionaires from Wall street, both representing the very men that you say were trying to impose that bill upon this country for the purpose of aiding men who are rich. Mr. Potter stated in so many words the truth; he thought it was inopportune, but he says: 'I am in favor of the gold unit. I am in favor of that provision of the bill.' That bill became a law by the substitution of the trade dollar. The law in reference to making the gold dollar the unit of value was never changed at any stage in the process of the bill. It is apparent, however, that the bill met with little opposition; not because its provisions were not understood, but because at that time no one cared very much about the silver dollar."

Horr quoted a letter from Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, to whom nobody, he said, imputed dishonor, in which Morrill said: "There has been a loud and delusive cry about the act of congress in 1873, which after three years of consideration by the treasury department and congress purposely omitted to provide for the further coinage of the silver dollar, none having been coined for nearly forty years and only $8,000,000 having ever been coined."

To meet Horr's argument Harvey quoted Sherman, in the Forty-second congress, speaking of the silver dollar: "We are providing that it shall float all over the world." Again: "This bill proposes a silver coinage exactly the same as the French, and what are called the associated nations of Europe [meaning the Latin union] who have adopted the international standard of silver coinage; that is, the dollar provided for by this bill is the precise equivalent of the 5-franc piece."

Here Harvey reached the passage of the bill by the senate with slight changes in a few minor points, when it was referred to a conference committee which could settle only disputed points and could not change what had been agreed upon by both houses, he said, and the silver-dollar clause [meaning a full legal tender dollar] was not a disputed point. The committee was composed of Senators Scott (Pa.), Bayard and Sherman, and Representatives Hooper (Mass.), Stoughton (Mich.) and McNeely (Ills.)

And here was Harvey's point: He said that in that committee the 384 grain dollar was stricken out (the dollar that had been agreed upon, under principles of free coinage, by both houses). It presented its report and the congressional record says of the matter: "The report was concurred in"—"those five words, and no more." Both houses trusted their committees; the points of disagreement were understood and the committee was supposed to have performed its duty. Neither house asked any questions, nor was there any debate. He added: "If that dollar was only a subsidiary dollar, limited to the purchase of silver by the secretary of the treasury only and that was its only virtue in that bill, why did it disappear from the bill?"

Years afterward, he said, the report of the senate committee turned up so altered as to show an amendment striking out the silver dollar.

Horr defied Harvey to prove that the clause making the gold dollar the unit of value was ever erased from the bill, or that in any draft of the bill was the silver dollar made anything but a subsidiary coin. He then said Harvey was wrong as to the procedure in conference. It not infrequently happened in changing disputed clauses that it was necessary to change clauses not disputed. But in any event the report had to be made and every change stated.

He said: "No unusual thing was done with this bill. It passed almost precisely as the secretary of the treasury had recommended it when he first sent the draft to the American congress. The only other feature of any importance in it was the 'new feature of the trade dollar; otherwise it was nearly identical with the bill that had first been drafted." Horr read a letter from Jasper Packard, of New Albany, Ind., in which he, who was a member of congress during the consideration of that bill, says: "I heard it all, Hooper's speech, and Kelley's and all the rest. The gold dollar was made the unit of value in the bill from its first printing, and a dollar of 384 grains was provided for and put in the list of the subsidiary coins, legal tender to only $5. Afterward that dollar was dropped entirely and the trade dollar with more silver in it was substituted. There was never any secrecy about it."

In reply Harvey said: "When he says in that letter that the trade dollar was substituted for the dollar that was omitted he is contradicted by the record of that day, from which I am now reading and which is on this table before Mr. Horr. There was no substituting of the trade dollar for the dollar for which I am contending. I want you to show me where in any recorded proceeding of the debate in the senate or house that dollar was struck out, and if you will show it here this debate will stop."

Referring to the record Harvey followed the action of the senate to prove this, closing as follows: "In other words, by the record in the presiding officer's words, there was no amendment to section (16) 18, the silver dollar section, to be considered, and it was passed as it came from the house simply by being marked 'agreed to.'" Harvey then insisted that he was right regarding the procedure in conference committees, and that such committees could not change anything agreed on by both houses. He charged that either men on the conference committee or some "fraudulent clerk" had stricken out the silver dollar. He asked "the voters of the republic to read the Congressional Record of Jan. 17, 1873, and see for themselves that it is there expressed that the silver dollar was in the bill before it was emasculated by the conference committee, the silver dollar that was with it the trade dollar to have free access to the mints. Thus the conspiracy succeeded either by a corrupt clerk or the two men who made the report, or both."

Horr offered to give Mr. Harvey his time if he would show that the disputed dollar was given free coinage by the bill as it came from the house, and Harvey said he had already shown it. Horr replied: "This new dollar that was provided for in the bill in the house as it went to the senate was just twice the size of the half dollar. Now the provision existed that the silver for making such half dollars should be bought by the government and that the seigniorage arising from coining such money, which was worth less than it was worth on its face, should go into the government treasury. Do you believe they provided for a coin containing double the amount of silver in the half dollar and agreed to take all the silver that should come to the mint and coin it into such dollars, and in the same bill also provided that if it was coined into half dollars the government should get it [the seigniorage]? Men wouldn't go and sell their silver for the market price when the very bill would permit them to have it coined and give them a larger price for it."

Horr then, after a review of the points upon which he and Harvey agreed and differed, proposed to go into the question—the law being on the statute books—Should it be repealed? But Harvey said he wasn't through with the demonetization act. He quoted the Chicago Tribune of Jan. 18, 1873, which only briefly mentioned in its telegraphic report the passage of the bill, notwithstanding one of the money metals had been "struck down" by that bill. The reporters at Washington did not know it. Horr denied that the passage of the law resulted in curtailing the silver money in circulation in this country. He proposed then to go into the question of ratio, but Harvey said he had still something more to say about the demonetization act.

Harvey quoted Thurman, Feb. 15, 1876, declaring that he did not know the bill demonetized the silver dollar; Conkling admitting his ignorance of the fact March 30, 1876; and Allison declaring, Feb. 15, 1875, that the bill had been "doctored" and that it did not as passed represent the intention of the house.

Holman was quoted, July 18, 1876, declaring that the matter of the bill's passage was "a colossal swindle" and as it passed was certainly not read to the house. Said Holman: "I myself asked the question of Mr. Hooper, who stood near where I am now standing, whether it changed the law in regard to coinage, and the answer of Mr. Hooper certainly left the impression upon the whole house that the subject of the coinage was not affected by the bill."

Horr said: "I desire to say to the gentleman that just what one congressman or another may have said about this bill I neither know nor care. I know this, that the men composing the congress of 1873 personally and individually have every one of them denied the statement of corruption that you charge in the passage of this bill. I know that they have nothing but innendoes to base the charge upon, I know that they cannot make a case unless they first prove that no decency was left in the American congress in 1873."

Horr then took up the question of rates, saying that Harvey might continue "hanging at that old hole" if he so desired. He referred to Del Mar, of London, to show the variation of the ratio between silver and gold from the beginning, showing that in the Archaic epoch, the earliest record, the ratio was 1 to 1. In the Vedic period it was 1 to 4. In the Buddhic epoch it was 1 to 6½ and so on down to 1709 when it had changed to 14 to 1. He wanted Harvey to explain this, and why it was the highly civilized nations that had adopted gold as the standard.

Harvey, however, insisted on continuing the debate on the demonetization act, and said he had intended to quote many more proofs of the alleged fraud, but that Horr's retreat made it unnecessary. He then quoted the Chicago Tribune, February 28, 1878: "This act, done secretly and stealthily, to the profound ignorance of those who voted for it, and of the president who approved it, had, without the knowledge of the country, removed one of the landmarks of the government; had, under cover of darkness, abolished the constitutional dollar, and had arbitrarily and to the immense injury of the people, added heavily to every form of indebtedness, public and private."

Harvey concluded as follows: "The first question that strikes the innocent mind of today is, why has not this wrong been sooner righted? It is because, sirs, men stand bare-headed beneath a sun whose enervating rays blind the eyes and destroy human character. The same deception which originated and completed this crime is still practiced upon the people, and the same power that directed it then is directing it now. The child of nature, standing in the laboratory of the alchemist, can see the most deadly poison made, but its appearance furnishes no evidence of its deadly power.

"So it is with the man who reads the act of 1873. Such has been the effect of the act of 1873 that debased one-half the money of the government. Its debasement consisted in destroying the attributes that gave to silver its value and power as a money metal. Its use since in debased token money has served to deceive the people by making them believe that it is primary money while not treating it as such."

This ended the debate for the day. Judge Miller then announced that questions would be received from the audience, and a number of questions were asked and replied to.

Adjourned to Monday.

Chili claims to possess the richest woman in the world. She is the Senora de Cousino, a widow, whose fortune is estimated at $2,00,000.

Archbishop Chapelle will be formally invested with the pallium at the cathedral in Santa Fe, N. M., on Oct. 17, by Cardinal Gibbons.

Alexandre Dumas, fils, remained a widower a very short time. He has just married Mme. Regnier, widow of the actor, Sardou and Ernest Lagouve were witnesses to the marriage.

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J. D. CROOM, President.

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June 8 1m

$250,000

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jly 10 tf

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STATE.	Total Savings Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Average Amount to Each Depositor.
Vermont	$28,638,516	99,239	$303 20
Maine	47,781,186	140,541	340 00
N. Hampshire	60,797,019	150,788	411 35
Connecticut	116,406,075	305,951	380 47
Massachusetts	309,596,385	1,131,306	336 57
New York	574,699,972	1,477,819	388 20

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my 26 2m

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may 11 2m

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June 9 tf

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June 25 tf Shelby, N. C.

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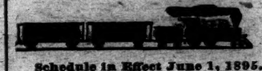


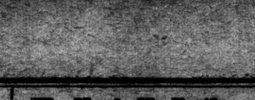
Schedule in Effect June 1, 1895.

Trains leave Princess street Station at 6.30 a. m. 10 a. m., 3.00, 5.10 and 7.15 p. m.

Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 4.00, 6.10 and 9.30 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 12 m and p. m. June 1 tf

W. N. & W. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, June 9, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND			STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND	
6	8			5	7
A M	P M		—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
7 00	1 55	Lv..	Mulberry street ..	Ar	12 35
7 15		Lv..	Surry street ..	Ar	12 20
10 45	5 47	Lv..	Jacksonville	Lv	9 02
11 20	6 20	Lv..	Mayerville.....	Lv	8 30
11 43	6 33	Lv..	Pollocksville....	Lv	8 07
12 25	7 10	Ar..	Newbern.....	Lv	7 30
	6 37	Ar..	Morehead City..	Lv	8 07
P M	P M			P M	

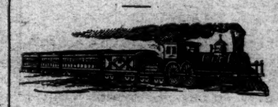
Trains 6 and 7 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Marine's daily except Sunday, at 6.30 a m; arrive Jacksonville at 9.30 a m; returning leave Jacksonville 3.00 p m, arriving Marine's 6 p m.

H A. WHITING, General Manage

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. June 9 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 5, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.55 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 p m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 3.48 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.43 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.46 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 9.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 3.31 p m, Warsaw 3.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.37 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †—Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.30 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 5.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 6.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.34 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Aiken 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 8.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.30 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.18 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.09 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.15 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 7.10 p m, Weldon 9.37 p m, †Tarboro 8.00 p m, Rocky Mount 10.30 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.30 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.30 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 p m, Jacksonville 6.30 p m Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.13 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 9.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 40 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.30 a m.

Train on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 7.02 p m, arrive Bishopville 7 30 p m. Lucknow 8.10 p m, returning leave Lucknow 6.30 a m, Bishopville 7 00 a m; arrive Elliott 7 38 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 6.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 19 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 00 p m, arrives Dillon 6.18 p m, Latta 6.31 p m, Pee Dee 6.53 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Dunbar 7 50 p m, returning leave Dunbar 6 30 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.30 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive, Hub 6.40 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Chesaw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7.30 a m, 8.15 a m, 7.35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.05 a m, 8.55 a m, 8.00 p m, Hartsville 9.00 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 5.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.35 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.31 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.35 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 3.08 p m, 11.08 p m, arrive Selma 3.53 p m, Smithfield 5.08 p m, Dunn 5.44 p m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES

Total Receipts of Cotton at the Ports—New York Sun's Review of the Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, July 26.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September, 1894: Galveston 1,656,350 bales; New Orleans 2,578,478; Savannah 941,450; Charleston 427,582; Wilmington 234,480; Norfolk 470,000; Baltimore 115,249; New York 187,347; Boston 334,659; Newport News 33,630; Philadelphia 126,433; West Point 286 124; Brunswick 103,344; Velasco 592; Port Royal 158 579. Total 7,903,-374 bales.

The *Sun* says: Cotton declined one point on some months, but recovered this and advanced five to seven points, closing steady, with sales of 121,000 bales. At Fall River print cloths were a shade easier. New Orleans advanced one point on August and five points on October. Spot cotton here was unchanged at seven cents, with sales of 500 bales for spinning.

A Houston, Texas, cotton merchant, who is visiting New York, thinks the cotton crop outlook for Texas is poor. Liverpool advanced two points for future delivery, and 1-32d on the spot, with sales of 80,000 bales, closing quiet and steady. In Manchester yarns were in moderate demand; for cloths there was a small inquiry. The Signal Service predicted generally fair and warmer weather during the next twenty-four hours Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged. Galveston declined 1-16c.

To-day's features: The market did not split on the rock of these August notices; in fact, they were no rock at all; they were as light as a chip on the current of speculation. In other words, although the quantity issued was estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 bales they were mostly stopped, and those who issued them took some of the cotton back when opportunity offered. They were issued mostly by Inman, Swan & Co. and Ralli Bros. Moreover Liverpool was higher, dry goods more active. Some reports of worms in Texas were again in circulation, and heavy rains fell in North Carolina, where, as the last weekly Government report said, rain and hail damaged the crop in several central and eastern counties of that State. When Mr. Hester D. Lane, the Alabama Commissioner of Agriculture, said that he joined issue with Neill Bros, in their crop estimate of 8,000,000, to 9,000,000 bales, and thought that under the most favorable circumstances the yield this season could not exceed 8,000,-000 bales, and under ordinary circumstances would not exceed 7,500,000, while it might perhaps, not be more than 7,000,000. Toward the close there was considerable buying, partly to cover shorts. Collins & Co., and other commission houses bought pretty freely.

SUIT FOR LIBEL

Against the Times-Union, of Jacksonville, Florida.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA, July 26.—E. J. Triay, formerly State Treasury and State Oil Inspector, has, through his attorneys, brought suit against the Florida *Times-Union* for libel. Triay claims that he has been damaged to the extent of $10,000 by the paper. In the factional fight which has raged in the Democratic party in Jacksonville for some years, Triay has been a leader of the faction opposed by the *Times-Union*. In the recent campaign Triay took an active part and in his speeches frequently boasted that his opponents did not dare attack his character. Regarding these boasts the *Times-Union* said editorially; "The *Times-Union* has never attacked Mr. Triay's character, and it never will. The *Times-Union* does not care to go to the trouble of taking out a search warrant."

It is supposed that Triay bases his suit for $10,000 on the above paragraph.

BASE BALL.

The Record of the Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg 9; New York 4.
Cincinnati—Cincinnati 5; Philadelphia 6.
Cleveland—Cleveland 11; Boston 1.
Richmond—Richmond 26; Roanoke 6
Norfolk—Norfolk 9; Petersburg 3.
Lynchburg—Lynchburg 5; Roanoke 4.
Montgomery—Montgomery 1; Nashville 5.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1895	1894
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	2,749	3,411
Total receipts to this date	7,903,374	5,858,967
Exports for the week	9,692	20,000
Total exports to this date	6,603,617	5,110,189
Stock in all United States ports	356,733	240,387
Stock at all interior towns	12,618	18,141
Stock in Liverpool	1,445,000	1,247,000
American afloat for Great Britain	31,000	28,000

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27½@28c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 55@1 57½.

CHARLESTON, July 26.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c; receipts 76 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15@1 25; receipts 271 barrels.

SAVANNAH, July 26.—Spirits turpentine opened easy and closed firm at 25c for regulars, sales 1,500 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged. The demand was slow and the offerings included only the day's receipts. No sales are reported; quotations: A B C $1 20, D $1 30, E $1 40, F $1 60, G $1 60, H $1 65, I $1 85, K $2 15, M $2 35, N $2 50, window glass $2 70. water white $2 90.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

may 23 tf

CONDITION OF TRADE.

IT IS MORE SATISFACTORY AT MANY POINTS.

With Prospects for a Greatly Improved Fall Trade—The Volume of Business in Some Southern Cities Larger Than It Was Last Year.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

The most striking features of the business week are the influences of important crop prospects, and the continued large demands for iron and steel, with one of the largest makers in the market as a buyer of Bessemer pig. Most of the commercial and industrial features of the preceding week are retained. The volume of trade has not varied materially, but in instances is larger than at a corresponding period last year.

Trade in almost all lines is fairly active for the season and the general tendency of mercantile collections is toward greater ease. Commercial travellers are being sent out in all leading lines and reports from those now on the road appear to meet expectations.

Among larger Eastern cities no striking changes in the condition of trade are reported with the exception of an improvement in industrial lines, and in the Lake trade at Buffalo, and a rather smaller volume of business reported from Baltimore. Pittsburg iron furnaces are sold months ahead, and at Philadelphia the strike among the textile workers remains unsettled.

Central Western cities, among them Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati and Louisville, report the usual volume of mid-Summer business, with perhaps more activity relatively at Louisville, where the question of suspending the production of whiskey is being discussed.

Fair orders are being received by jobbers and merchants at both Chicago and St. Louis, but no pronounced revival in the demand for Fall delivery is expected there until after August 1st, country merchants preferring to await corn crop prospects at that time before giving out orders. Iron and steel industries there are refusing orders except at full prices.

A fair business is reported from Kansas City, although needed rains throughout Kansas are expected to improve demand in the near future. Excellent crop prospects in Nebraska have resulted in more activity at Omaha, where trade in some lines is in excess of that of 1894.

At Northwestern cities, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sioux Falls, there is the customary volume of mid-Summer business, with prospects for a greatly improved Fall trade.

The feature of the week at the South is more satisfactory, and reports from Memphis, Chattanooga, Augusta and Galveston, where orders have been received in some instances in excess of expectations, and the volume of business is larger than at the corresponding period last year. At such points as Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, no material change is reported as compared with a week ago, and the like is true at Birmingham. Atlanta reports rather less doing in dry goods, notions and groceries, but that the outlook for trade this Fall is good. The volume of business has fallen off at Jacksonville. The most disturbing influence in Lousiana is the withholding of payments of the sugar bounty.

Total number of business failures in the United States this week as reported to Bradstreet's is 237. Last week the total was 214; in the week a year ago it was 237.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat in Little Demand and Lower—Corn and Oats Dull—Pork Products Closed Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, July 26.—This was another day of depression in wheat. Prices worked lower; most of the sensational advance of Wednesday has already been lost and some people are beginning to wonder why values rose at all. The gossip to-day was that Winter wheat would soon begin to arrive in more abundance and as the boom was largely due to the restricted movement, the logical deduction would be that the advance could not be sustained. One of the most potent bear arguments at the present time is the lack of foreign demand. Only three loads were sold at the seaboard to-day for export and frequently days elapse without even that meagre quantity being heard of. September wheat opened from 71¼, declined to 69⅛, and closed at 69⅝ one and a quarter cents under yesterday. Cash wheat was 2c per bushel lower than yesterday.

September corn opened from 43⅜ to 43¼, sold between 43¼ and 42¾, closing at 43⅛—⅛c lower than yesterday. Cash corn was ½@1c lower than yesterday.

The trade in oats was hardly deserving of mention. What business was transacted indicates a feeling of sympathy with the action of wheat and corn. September closed ⅛c. lower than yesterday. Cash oats were about 1c. lower than yesterday.

Provisions—The exceedingly dull session in product concluded with prices somewhat easier than at the close yesterday. Hogs were higher this morning, the effect of which was felt temporarily, but the all-round weakness of grain destroyed even that steadiness later. At the close pork was 7½c. lower for September; September lard 2½c. lower, and September ribs a shade lower.

THE PRICE OF OIL.

A Drop of Fifteen Cents Per Barrel for Crude Petroleum—A Large Crop of New Wells the Cause.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BRADFORD, PA., July 26.—There was a drop of 15 cents in crude oil to-day from the closing price on Thursday. Closing price—$1.45. The pipe line agencies began buying at $1.42½ this morning and continued at this price unabout 11.30, when there was a temporary suspension of business in the agencies here, lasting perhaps fifteen minutes, and no credit balances were purchased. When business was resumed again $1.37½ was the price paid, which was continued till the close. On the Oil Exchange floor the best price was $1.30—7½c below the Standard purchasing agency price. There is a large crop of new wells due, and the drop in prices is taken as a criterion that some new field is about to be tapped.

In answer to a query as to the cause of the temporary suspension of business by the purchasing agencies, Mr. Joseph Zep, buyer for the Standard Oil Company, wires the United Press from Oil City, that he knew nothing of such action.

At San Francisco Thursday night, Thos. Sharkey Champion of the American Navy, knocked out Billy Smith of Australia in seven rounds before the Colma Athletic club.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

RAILROAD COMPETITION

THE SOUTHERN AND THE SEABOARD WANT THE STATE ROAD.

It is Supposed the Coast Line May Want to Bid Also—Conference of Railroad Officials at Charlotte.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 26.—A conference was held to-day between President Hoffman, Vice-President E. St. John and Director D. A. Tompkins, of the Seaboard Air Line, and President S. B. Alexander and Directors W. C. Maxwell and J. L. Morehead, of the North Carolina Railroad, with reference to the lease of the State road. The Seaboard people definitely stated that they would bid for the lease, and asked that the lease be deferred for further consideration. The North Carolina road is now one of the important links in the Southern system. If the Southern Railroad Company fails to get the State road, it can make a through connection over other roads it owns, by building about forty miles of track and relaying rails for about forty miles more on existing tracks. Considerable competition may develop for the control of the State road. It is supposed the Coast Line may want to bid also.

NORFOLK, VA., July 26.—President Newgass, of the Atlantic & Danville Railroad, was interviewed this morning and said that there is not a word of truth in the report that the Atlantic & Danville has been sold to the Southern Railway; that there are no overtures for the purchase of the road.

Mr. Newgass said the road is in good condition and paying; that his company is looking westward to the coal fields. He said if anybody wanted to buy the road he had his figures, but that the road has not been sold and is not negotiated for.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Seed Division of the Agricultural Department Abolished—Naval Orders.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Morton's antagonism to the existence of the Seed Division of the Agricultural Department reaches its logical conclusion to-day in an order abolishing the division, to take effect October 1st, by which date W. E. Eagan, chief of the division, by the same order, is directed to have its work wound up.

The abolishing of the Seed Division will throw out of employment ten people, besides the chief, at present, and will result in depriving fully one hundred and fifty of occupation during the busy season—the Winter months—when it is customary to send out the bulk of the seeds. The chief has a salary of $2,000 a year. There are two clerks at $1,200 a year and eight at $840. The extra force in the winter session is paid at the rate of $1 50 per day. It is probable that Mr. Eagan will be appointed to another branch of the service after his resignation as chief of the seed division takes place.

The resignation of Lieut. C. W. Ruskenberger has been accepted. Lieut. L. A. Beckwick has been detached from the Monterey and granted three months' leave. Passed Assistant Engineer T. F. Carter has been ordered to prepare for sea. Ensign O. P. Jackson has been ordered to the Montgomery, T. N. Clark to the Columbia, Ensign J. L. Sticht to the New York, Ensign F. L. Chadwick to the Raleigh, Ensign A. A. McKetham to the New York, Ensign E. Mole to the Naval Academy, Ensign Yates Sterlin has been detached from the New York to the Thetis. Ensign M. Johnson, F. K. Hill and R. Welles ordered to examination for promotion.

Asst. Engineer W. C. Herbert has been ordered to the Cramps' ship yards as assistant to the Inspector of Machinery.

Lieut. J. N. Jordan has been detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to the Sussex, relieving Lieut. G. R. Clark, who goes to the Amphitrite.

Lieut. E. Burderwood has been ordered to the naval academy.

RIOTOUS POLES

Create a Disturbance at the Reopening of a Catholic Church at Buffalo, N. Y.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26.—St. Adelbert's Polish church, at East Buffalo, was opened this morning for the first time since May 18th. Crowds by the thousand flocked into the edifice and engaged in worship, but it took half a hundred policemen to enable Father Flaczek, the obnoxious priest, to return to the church from which he fled, so great was the excitement and indignation of the rebellious parishioners. As soon as it was learned that the church had been opened, the Poles left their work and hurried from all directions to the spot, and soon the streets were swarming with men, women and children. Four patrol wagons filled with police and six mounted officers dashed up and took possession of the locality and shortly after Superintendent Bull arrived. The crowds were driven away from the church for a block in every direction. Martial law was proclaimed virtually, as no teams were allowed within the lines and no pedestrians or bicyclists either. Those who persisted in driving through the cordon were promptly arrested. Meanwhile the crowd kept swelling as the time for the arrival of the priest approached.

About 10 o'clock with a cry of "Here they come," the patrol wagon, which had been sent to escort the priest, returned. From the crowds near and far, who were watching the wagon, arose a terrific howl of derision, and imprecations of the most terrible nature were hurled at them.

At 1.20 o'clock the church door were opened and Father Flaczek announced that the church was opened for all who wished to enter. A tremendous scene ensued. Thousands rushed for the entrance, while thousands of others tried to prevent them from entering the edifice. The police kept the crowd in check and the church was soon filled with worshippers. The police remained on guard all the morning and quelled all attempts at further disturbance. It is feared that when police protection is withdrawn there will be a riot at the church.

A FATAL FIRE.

Four Children Burned to Death—Their Mother and Another Child Seriously Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

CINCINNATI, July 26.—A special to the *Post* from Bristol, Tenn., says: A fatal fire occurred at Big Stone Gap last night after 12 o'clock. The residence of John Hicks, a stone mason, was burned. Mr. Hicks, his wife and eight children were asleep in the building when the fire broke out. The father and his two eldest children escaped and assisted Mrs. Hicks and two of the younger children in getting out, the other four children, aged respectively 15, 5, 3 and 1 year, perished in the flames. Mrs. Hicks is thought to be fatally burned and the recovery of one of the rescued children is in doubt.

When Travelling,

whether on pleasure bent or business take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Review of the Situation—Crop Prospects—Plant Suffering from Too Much Moisture, Except in Southwestern Texas.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The ultimate course of prices has not clearly been defined by the developments of the past week, and the trade, while unwilling to assume a positive attitude toward either an advance or a decline, is awaiting the greater definiteness of a later view of the situation. Meanwhile speculation continues apathetic.

The low price of the staple has failed to attract purchasers amongst those who are most familiar with its present and probable condition, while investors who had bought in the conviction that the great cotton product could not remain in price indifferent to the advance of other commodities, have found themselves with holdings for which others have not been yet educated to want. Hence the disposition of some, whose patience has been exhausted, on the approach of notices for August delivery to press their contracts for sale. Others more wary, and with greater faith, while avoiding receipt on the possible tenders for August, have bought to replace deliveries of the new crop—from October to the late Winter months. This has led to a widening of the difference between August and October which it is surmised may check the issue of notices; holders being able to make a moderate profit by delaying the delivery of their cotton until October. The possibility of this is shown by the excellent buying which has appeared in the market when the widening differences made this a profitable undertaking.

The range of fluctuations during the past week has been extremely narrow; toward its close August has touched 6.70 under the influence of Mr. Noill's opinion or estimate as telegraphed from abroad of a crop of 8 to 9 million bales. The expression of this view which carried with it the statement that the compilation was based upon a calculation of 5 per cent decrease of acreage in Texas and 10 per cent. elsewhere, gave only a temporary decline. It is not yet believed that these small reductions are in accord with the facts. The trade is loth to substitute these figures for those current earlier in the season. They are too small to be credited; at any rate for the present. The further opinion that with favoring weather the production of lint per acre will be 200 pounds, is thought extreme as the average for the past ten years is only 183. Hence, excepting momentarily, this influence is without weight.

The Government weekly weather report again says that the crop is suffering from too much moisture, with the exception of that in Southwestern Texas. There some rain has fallen, but an inadequate amount. Under the most favorable weather conditions, it is asserted by prominent Texas authorities, that that State will not raise within 1,000,000 bales of last year's crop. There is, therefore, great diversity of opinion, and as usual, ignorance of the actual condition makes the supposed one the more vehemently espoused. The trading is, however, listless, excepting from the transfer in positions by those remaining strong in their faith.

The recent large purchases of spot cotton in New Orleans for account of English spinners, checked in our market a general selling movement, with great celerity; and it was noted that the arrest of the decline was followed by the considerable buying of the more conservative houses in the trade. This later development is an augury of the appreciation by the trade in general that a marked recession from present prices is unlikely; that "cotton is cheap."

Mail advices from the South are of the most contradictory character, and from them it is difficult to get any concurrence of opinion, excepting that the crop is late, and that this must eventually express itself in the receipts at the ports. Further, the plant is small in numerous localities, and it is evident that its capacity to contend with further adverse conditions is an unknown quantity, with the probability against it.

TAILORS' STRIKE.

Over Sixty Shops in New York Closed—A General Strike Threatened.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The tailors' fight, as expected, has commenced before September. Meyer Schoenfield, general organizer, of the United Garment Workers, and Herrman Robinson, delegate of the Brotherhood of Tailors, estimated that from 800 to 1,000 were locked out to-day. Altogether over sixty shops are shut down. President Drieson, of the Contractors' Association, locked out fifty men in his shop at 91 Norfolk street.

Mr. Shoenfield said that the executive board of the Brotherhood decided to-day that unless the contractors and manufacturers agree to let the tailors alone until September, a general strike calling out over 7,000 men, will be ordered on next Wednesday.

SETTLERS MASSACRED

By Hostile Indians in Wyoming Territory.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CATELLO, IDAHO, July 26.—A courier who arrived at Marka Lake, Idaho, this evening, reports that all the settlers in Jackson's Hole have been murdered by Indians and all the houses burned. He could give no particulars of the alleged massacre, but said a companion had attempted to reach the scene of the trouble, and if he escaped the Indians he would undoubtedly reach Marka Lake within twenty-four hours with details of the fight. Further news from Jackson's Hole is awaited with some anxiety.

WARM WIRELETS.

The report that Miss Susan B. Anthony had died suddenly was a "fake." She was sick, but recovered.

Tom Johnson, the Mississippi negro ravisher and murderer, escaped from a mob of lynchers, but was recaptured and shot to death.

A Winston, N. C., dispatch says it is announced to-day that the organization of a company to build an $80,000 cotton factory at Concord is assured.

The *Irish Catholic* in an article on the political situation says: The Roseberry fiasco has frustrated the hopes of the Irish for the next six years.

Gold coin to the amount of $120,000 was withdrawn from the New York subtreasury yesterday to be sent to Canada. It was paid for in greenbacks and assay office checks.

A dispatch from Rome says that Princess Helene of Orleans, who recently married the Duke of Aosta, a nephew of King Humbert, is seriously ill, the result of drinking iced milk.

At Canton, Ohio, Charles Ricks Ecker, aged 34 years, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. His wife killed herself at the same spot, at the same hour and by same means in last November.

All the counties in the northern neck of Virginia have voted subscription in aid of Virginia, Fredericksburg & Western Railroad, except, perhaps, Northumberland. Work began on the road yesterday.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

The Churches.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, Fourth street, above Bladen. Rev. G. D. Bernheim, pastor. No divine services Sunday owing to the absence of the pastor. Sunday School at 9.30 a m. Seats free and every person welcome.

Market Street Methodist E. Church (the little Church around the corner), near the corner of Market and Ninth streets, Rev. M. T. Plyler, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8.00 p. m. Class meeting at 9.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Praise meeting Thursday night at 8.30 o'clock. Young Men's Meeting Tuesday at 8 p m. All are welcome.

Fifth Street M. E. Church South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cunninggim, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m and 8 15 p. m. Class meeting at 7.15 p. m. Sunday School at 4 p. m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.15 o'clock. The public cordially invited to all of these services.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets; Rev. J. B. Harrell, Pastor. Services at 11.00 a m and 8 p m. Sunday School at 9.30 a m. Church Prayer Meeting Wednesday night at 8.

Brooklyn Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Brunswick streets, Rev. R. E. Peele, pastor. Services tomorrow at 11 a. m. and 8.00 p. m. Sabbath school at 4 p. m. Weekly prayer and praise meeting every Thursday evening at 8.00; seats free. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers and visitors.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Mulberry and Fourth streets, Rev. W. C. Norman, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11.00 a m and 8 15 p m. Young peoples meeting at 10.15 a m in the lecture room. Sunday school at 4.00 p m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend.

First Presbyterian Church, corner Third and Orange streets, Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., pastor. Sunday services at 11 a m. Sunday School at 5 p. m. At 6 o'clock p. m., Dr. Hoge will deliver the sixth in the series of "Historic Songs of the Old Testament."

Immanuel Chapel, Front street, between Queen and Wooster. Under the charge of the First Presbyterian church. Sunday School at 11 a m; preaching every Sunday by Rev. Jos. M. Rawlings, D. D., at 7.30 p m. Christian Endeavour Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p m.

First Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and Market streets, Rev. W. B. Oliver, Pastor. Morning services at 11 o'clock; evening services 8.00 o'clock. Congregational Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 00 o'clock. Sunday school at 4.30 p m. Strangers and visitors cordially invited to all services.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Market and Sixth streets, Rev. K. Boldt pastor. Seventh Sunday after Trinity. English service at 11 a. m. No service at night. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth and Campbell streets, Rev. A. D. McClure, Pastor. Sunday services 11 a m and 8.15 p m. Evening Subject: "Our example in suffering." Sabbath School at 4 p. m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday at 8.15 p m. The public cordially invited. Seats free.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

The School Committee of District No. 2 will receive bids until July 31st for the erection of a school house on Ann street, near Seventh, reserving the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at office of Jas. H. Chadbourn & Co. jy 27 3t

Pears, five barrels Nice Pears just received, Also Watermelons and Apples. Neill McKinnon, No. 13 South Water street. c21

$5.00 annual membership in Y. M. C. A. Baths, Gymnasium, Library, Lectures, School. But it must be spot cash. Reduced from $8.00 only to October. jy 23 1m

$25.09 to $50.00 per week using and selling Old Reliable Plater. Every family has rusty, worn knives, forks, spoons, etc. Quickly plated by dipping in melted metal. No experience or hard work, a good situation. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. jy 23 tf

For Rent—No. 308 South Front street, at present occupied by Mr. James Sprunt, F. A. Lord, Agent. july 18 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Intelligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

A new drink. Trilby Cocktails at the French Cafe. Also all kinds Liquors, Cigars and fancy drinks served. A. P. Levy, Proprietor.

Photographs.—U. C. Ellis, at No. 114 Market street, for the latest style, best quality, finest finished and lowest-priced Photographs—$1.00 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS. c21

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store, 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

25 Per Cent.

From this date we will give the above discount on all goods in stock, except

Sheetings, Shirtings and Spool Cotton.

On all bills of $1.00 and over will accept GOLD or SILVER or Greenbacks. A nice clean and new stock and many good things in various lines.

Respectfully,

R. M. McINTIRE.

july 21 11t

Just to Remind You

THAT YOU CAN'T HELP BEING

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If you will have your Prescription work done by

JAS. D. NUTT,

The Druggist.

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—25—

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Purchases

This Week

ON ACCOUNT OF

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SALE.

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116 MARKET ST.

We Move October 1 to

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AGENTS FOR

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No. 9

Sewing Machine.

july 14 tf

Agreeably Fooled.

It is often said by parties that do not know, that the Racket Store carries nothing but trash and plunder, but we are happy to say that many of our customers find on investigation that they are agreeably fooled. When they once get acquainted with our business and find out what we are and walk over our store they at once see we have no catch penny shop, but a real live wide awake dry goods store, occupying three floors, running on full time and 17 clerks that draw their salaries every Saturday night. The secret key to this successful business is this: We underbuy and undersell. That means this: We buy goods for less than they are worth, often at half-price, sometime at 40, sometime at 33⅓ per cent. discount. And then we sell them at small advance of our cost. This is Summer time and the hard-fisted farmer is very near through with his crops and they need some comfort.

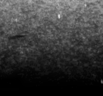
Let us sell you a Hammock, a good Mexican grass Hammock at 75c, larger at 95c, and still better at $1.25 to 1 90 each. Do you need some slippers or house shoes? Ladies opera slippers 38c, pat. tip. black, nice slippers at 50c, better at 75c, and extra at $1.00 to 1.25 Old ladies' Buskins, 35c; Gent's house Shoes, in low cut slippers, 40 to 75; all extra cheap We carry a full stock of Shoes of every kind. Our stock of Summer Dress Goods has been increased and reduced in price.

We are on Front street opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop. of Wilmington's big Racket Store.

july 21 tf

For Rent.



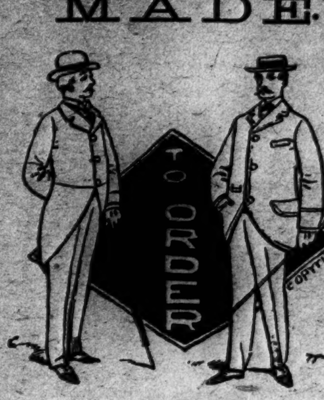
SUMMER COTTAGES,

At Carolina Beach.

Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate agent.

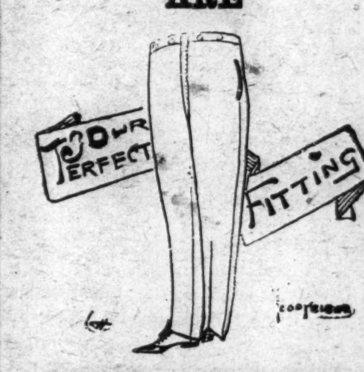
mpy 29 tf

UN-ZA-RE PRI-SA-ZINO BILL IC MADE.



FROM

ARE



$3.00 PANTS.

We guarantee a fit in all Clothing made to order, and we are now ready to solicit Fall orders for Suits from $12.50 up. Call and see sample. All Wool Sweaters from $1.50 to $2 50. Bath Suits $1.00. Bicycle Racing Suits $1.00. Sporting goods a specialty.

C. E. GORDON,

Northeast Cor. Front and Market St,

July 12 tf

MINERAL WATERS

ON DRAUGHT,

And by the Bottle or Gallon.

Harriss Lithia Water.

Barium Springs Water.
Panacea Springs Water.
Poland Springs Water.
Fonticello Lithia Water.

Bottled Waters.

Villacabras—Saratoga, Vichy.
Thompson's Bromide Arsenic.
Apollinaris—Carlsbad Sprudel.
Hunyadi Janos.
Hunyadi Matjas.
Rubinat Condal—Londonderry Lithia; Congress; Bethesda; Hathorn and others.

On Sale at

Bunting's Pharmacy

jy 21 tf Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.

SAVE MONEY

By buying your footwear where there's the greatest variety to choose from.

Tennis can never claim the lawn so indisputable as we hold first place with our array of bottom prices. Call and be convinced.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

jy 7 tf

Turnip Seed, Fall Crop.

Just arrived.

Low Prices. Large Stock.

Robert R. Bellamy & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists

N. E. Cor. Front & Market sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Write for quotations.

may 7 3m

State of North Carolina, County of New Hanover.

Hansen & Smith,
vs.
Argyle Lumber & Shingle Co.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county to the undersigned, Receivers appointed in the above entitled cause, directed, we will expose for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at Public Auction at the Court House Door of Robeson county, in Lumberton, N. C., on the 25th day of July, 1895, the following described property: One saw and shingle mill situated at Alma, Robeson County, N. C.

GEO. H. HOWELL,
G. B. PATTERSON,
Receivers.

For fuller description of the above property apply to Geo. H. Howell, Wilmington, N. C., or G. B. Patterson, Maxton, N. C. je 25 30t

Nursery Stock.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed Agent of the Mount Hope Nursery, of Rochester, N. Y., for this district, to solicit orders for all nursery stock, will canvass the city and explain the nature of all shrubberies, seeds and fruits. Sold by Ellwanger & Barry, Proprietors of the largest Nurseries in the United States. All stock guaranteed. The undersigned being a resident of this city and a land scape gardner, will give all stock his personal attention.

JOHN KNIGHT, The Land Scape Gardner.

jy 18 tf

A GREAT STOCK

—AT—

FISHBLATE'S

One Price Clothing House.

Men's All-wool Suits,

Sewed with Silk, $5, up.

Children's Sailor Suits, $1.00.

Children's All-wool Suits, $1 up.

It is not our aim, nor has it ever been, to sell cheap Clothing.

If there is one thing we do avoid, it is "Shoddy Goods."

If you buy from us, remember—"Your money back if you want it."

S. H. FISHBLATE,

King Clothier.

may 26 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Schools and Colleges.

St. Mary's School For Girls,

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Advent Term of the Fifty-fifth School Year will begin September 19, 1895. Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene.

Address the Rector,

Rev. B. SMEDES, A. M.

july 6 2m

Oak Ridge Institue.

"Stands in the forefront of Southern Fitting Schools:" Prepares for College, for Business, for Life; 340 Students and 53 Graduates in all departments last year; nearly $40,000 in buildings and equipments; Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; nearly 1,000 feet above the sea level; in full view of the Blue Ridge; "Maximum of advantage with minimum of cost," our motto: Write for Catalogue.

J. A. & M. H. HOLT,

jy 14 tf Oak Ridge, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The next session of this College will begin September 5th. Examinations at county seats first Saturday in August. Young men desiring a technical education at an unusually low cost will do well to apply for catalogue to

A. Q HOLLADAY, Pres., Raleigh, N. C.

july 11 tf

PEACE Institute for Young Ladies

RALEIGH, N. C.

It is the best. Send for illustrated catalogue to

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., Principal.

je 22 3m

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

LEXINGTON, VA.

57th Year. State Military, Scientific and Technical School. Thorough Courses in general and applied Chemistry, and in Engineering. Degrees conferred in course: Grad: V. M. I., and Bachelor Science; in *Post Grad.* courses, Master Scie ce, Civil Engineer. All expenses, including clothing and incidentals, provided at rate of $36 50 per month, as an *average* for the four years, *exclusive of outfit.*

GEN. SCOTT SHIP, Superintendent.

july 14 19t su we fr

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL, ASHEVILLE.

PREPARATORY AND HIGH SCHOOL FOR Boys. Climate unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in all departments. Students prepared for entrance to or advanced standing in College or University. References—The Bishop of N. C., ex-Mayor T. W. Patton of Asheville, etc. For further information, testimonials, announcements for next session, etc., address T. H. T WRIGHT, Asheville, N. C.

T. H. T. WRIGHT, Head Master. jy 24 1m

Notre Dame of Maryland.

College for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for girls. Regular and elective courses. Music and Art specialties. Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame. ROLAND PARK, near Baltimore, Md.

jy 21 2m* su we fri

122 and 124 W. Franklin St., BALTIMORE, MD.

Edgeworth Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Thursday, September 18th 33d year.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.

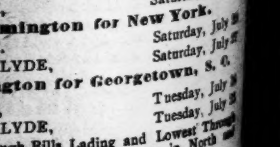
jy 20 2m* sa we

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday, July 20
CROATAN,	Saturday, June 27

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday, July
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday, July

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday, July
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Tuesday, July

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For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y.

jy 14 tf